MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

The Epistle to the Reader.

WHen I considered with my selfe (curteous and friendly Reader) the graue & wise saying of Tully: that Honour maintaineth Artes, wherby men are greatly addicted to study: So, as it is said, if a man looke into the course of this world, and into humaine affayres, yee shall finde that such Artes as serue the peoples necessity, & haue their necessarie vse in the common wealth, haue been greatly esteemed, and the Professors thereof highly rewarded. Amongst a number of which lawdable Artes & Sciences, let vs make our consideration of Chirurgery, the maintainer and restorer of our healthes: For it is a most true receiued opinion amongst worthy writers, that Chirurgery is (indeede) an ancient part of Phisicke, as it appeareth by Iaques Guillemeau of Orleans ordinary Chirurgian to the now French King: who auoucheth, that before Phisick was inuented, created, or found out, Chirurgery was practized, and sufficiently knowne in al places: as it appeareth (saith he) by the testimonie of Homer, in the second booke of his Ilyades: who wrote the valiant enterprises, and trauels of Vlisses, as did Titus Liuius, the worthy actes and monuments of the Ancient Romaines. Moreouer, it is said, that Apollo for his skill, and Æsculapius his sonne, were honoured (as Gods) of all the auncient Grecians: Podalerius and Machaon the two sonnes of Æsculapius, were had in great honour & reputation, at the siedge of Troy vnder Agamenon, Captaine of the Grecians. Moreouer, Hippocrates the paragon of all ages, was highly esteemed by the Athenians: Erasistratus, of Noble Saleucus: Diocles, of Antigonus: Oribasius, of Iulian: Dioscorides, of Marcus Antonius, and Cleopatra: who followed the warres ouer Ægipt, Parthia, Armenia, Persia, India and Siria: and all to augment and encrease their knowledge & skill. Last of all the said Worthyes, I heere nominate Gallen, who is called the light of all good learning: and hee also was greatly honoured of Traian the Emperour, and he followed the warres with

haue spoken somewhat of Paracelsus, *but I must confesse his Doctrine hath a more pregnant sence, then my wit or reach is able to construe: onely this I can say by experience, that I haue practised certaine of his inuentions Chirurgicall, the which I haue found to be singular good, & worthy of great commendations. How beit, much strife I know there is betwen the* Galenistes *and the* Paracelsians, *as was in times past betweene* Aiax *and* Vlisses, *for* Achilles *Armour. Notwithstanding, for my part I will heere set vp my rest & contentation, how impertinent and vnseemely so euer it make shew: That is to say, if I finde (eyther by reason or experience) any thing that may be to the good of the Patients, and better increase of my knowledge & skil in the Arte of Chirurgery, be it eyther in* Galen *or* Paracelsus; *yea,* Turke, Iewe, *or any other Infidell: I will not refuse it, but be thankefull to God for the same. How be it, I will in no wise meddle with their Infidelity, though I imbrace their knowledge and skill in humane verityes and inuentions, be it eyther in Phisicke or Chirurgery, or any of the other laudable Sciences. Now I will discourse no further, vntill a more fit opportunity be offered: But very briefly I meane heere to demonstrate and deliuer vnto the friendly Reader, the cure of a certaine vnnaturall tumor or abscesse, called in Latin,* Struma: *of the* Arabians, Steophala: *but generally, in English, it is called,* the Kings or Queenes Euill: *A disease repugnant to nature: which grieuous malady is knowne to be miraculously cured & healed, by the sacred hands of the Queenes most Royall Maiesty, euen by Diuine inspiration and wonderfull worke and power of God, aboue mans skill, Arte and expectation: Through whose Princely Clemency, a mighty number of her Maiestyes most Loyall subiects, and also many strangers borne, are dayly cured and healed, which otherwise would most miserably haue perished. For many of them (their pouerty was such) were not able to pay but a very little or nothing at all for their cure. And so I heere conclude, that as God by his diuine gifies, doth cure this* Strumous *Malady: so also of his great goodnes, he doth giue Artificiall gifies, for the curing of the said Infirmity. But whereas Artificiall gifies doe many times fayle thee, doe his diuine gifies take place & preuaile: as after more at large shall appeare.*

William Clowes, *one of her Maiesties Chirurgions.*

Tho: Bonhami, in Medic: Doct.

Exastichon: In laudem Authoris.

CLVSIVS es dictus, meliús sed APERTIVS esses:
Clausa aperîs, alios quæ latuêre prius,
Regalisq; mali causam, auxiliūq; RECLVDENS,
Doctus Apollineæ porrigis artis opem.
Multi Asclepiadæ frustra hanc petiêre coronam,
Solus habê, palmam hanc tradit Apollo tibi.

FINIS.

Gent. in commendation of William Clowes his booke.

BY long experience and by practiſe great,
Time hath affoorded to this painfull man
A helpfull cure, which heeretofore to treate,
The greateſt Clarkes haue doubted how & whan.
To cure the ſame giue *Clowes* due praiſe therefore,
That hath performed this and many more.

But yet conceiue, this is not *Clowes* his cure,
Our Soueraigne Lady, and his Miſtris Queene:
Seemes well content her man may put in vre,
So much as ſhe affoordes; as may be ſeene
By *Clowes* his ſcope, the reſt ſhe challengeth,
As Queene annoynted and by Royall birth.

Then Phiſicke yeeld; giue place Chirurgery;
The Rationall and Practicke for this paine
Are both a like: her Peereleſſe Maieſtie
Healeth by God alone, Arte is but vaine.
This ſhe performes, to write I muſt ſurceſſe,
Her hidden skill no pen can well expreſſe.

How much then are we to the high God bound,
For ſending vs this Princeſſe heere on earth?
Within whoſe breſt, ſuch helpes are dayly found,
As heales her ſubiectes at the point of death.
She cures, ſhe cares, ſhe ſaues vs all by skill:
She hurteth none, but helpes with louing will.

Liue, liue for aye: what humour leadeth me?
I gan to write in *VVilliam Clowes* his praiſe;
Her onely name hath drawne my quill I ſee.
And daunted ſo my ſence by ſundry waies:
That like as *Zeuxis* ſhaddowed his intent,
With ſome conceipt, ſo I the ſame way went.

FINIS.

Thomas Parkin Chyrurgie profeſſor.

THe happy ſacred hand, of our dread Soueraigne Queen,
The Princely louing zeale, of her moſt Royall heart,
Throughout her highnes land, her ſubiects al haue ſeen
To cure, to helpe, to heale, our care, our harme, our ſmart.
To God all glory for her Gratious Raigne,
To her all bleſſings, that on earth remaine.

And thankes, and thankes to *Clowes*, for this his zealous toyle,
In ſearching out the light, of *Chyrons* hidden skill:
And for the loue he ſhewes, to Countryes natiue ſoyle,
To practiſe, finde, and write, for all inſtructions ſtill,
Let *Clowes* be loued, his fame and him defend,
Who, what he prooued, the ſame for vs hath pend.

FINIS.

LET him giue thankes, that hath not elſe
wherewith to gratifie
His friend, that giues ſo great a gift
to cure the *Strumacye*.
Nor that alone he comprehends,
his helpfull remedyes:
Diſſolue hard *Tumors*, colde *Inflations*,
Fluxes and *Nodoſities*:
Approaching age makes wiſdome in his tongue,
His heart gain'd Arte, when yet his yeeres were young.

He *Chimicke* Arte diſclaimes to know,
yet *Ladanum* he ſhowes:
And many good collections more,
(his pen doth heere diſcloſe)
The quinteſſence of his whole life,
in gayning skyll conſumed:
He graunteth franckly to thine vſe,
with Science ſweets perfumed.
Future times ſhall praiſe his meditation,
And him repoſe in Heauens conſolation.

Baſe ignoraunce bids me conceale,
mine owne vnworthynes:
True loue to Arte compelles me more,
T'eſchewe vngratefulnes.
Impute my faults t'affections force,
and his well deſeruing,
That ſpends his ſprites and reſtleſſe houres,
in mans life preſeruing.
The long experience and good Arte of this our *Clowes*,
Deſerueth rightly more reward then Lawrell bowes.

FINIS.

AN INTRODUCTION, With an Apologie or answere to certaine malicious back-byters.

IT is certainly affirmed, and confidently reputed and holden, of diuers worthy Phisitians and Chirurgians, both Ancient and such as haue florished of late yéeres, which haue intreated of the Cure of the before named dolorous Maladie: and they all by one vniforme consent and voice, conclude and agrée, that it is a Glandulus Tumour or swelling, hard, knotty, and kyrnelly, having their beginning and growing, contrarie and besides nature, and is ingendred of grosse matter and Phlegme: And (as saith Iacobus Ruffus) they are most commonly included within their peculiar Cistis, filme or skinne, as is Steatoma, Atheroma, and Meliceris: which aforesaid skin is knowne to be engendred of a colde congealed, tough, glewish humour or substance of the kirnels, whereof a skinne is made which compasseth them about: Howbeit I haue séene (and also it is a most experimented truth) that some kindes of these Phlegmaticall Abscessions,

when they haue bin besiedged as it were, or beset with vehement daungerous accidents, as hereafter shall be declared, which in continuance of time haue bin ỹ cause they haue growne corrupted & vnmoueable, or fired vnto the parts adioyning: whereby after there hath bin seperation made, there hath not bin found any bladder or skin at all, notwithstanding the great care & diligence that then was had.

This most miserable infirmity (saith Paulus Ægineta) doth situate or seate it self in the fore part of ỹ necke & vnder the Chin: also on the sides of the cheekes, & sometime spreadeth it selfe vpon the brest, & vnder the Armepits, & Groynes, & some be deeply lodged a far off in the flesh, & also do oftentimes possesse the great Vaines and Arteryes called Carotides: And those that are thus vexed & subiect to this troublesome Infirmity, are for the most part Phlegmatick persons, greatly giuen to ouermuch Idlenes & slouthfulnes of life, & are addicted to excessiue and inordinate eating of grosse & Flegmaticke meates: which manifolde Malady, I haue also found by experience, that the Cure thereof stretcheth it selfe beyond the bounds of other ordinary sicknesses & diseases. Cornelius Celsus likewise saith, that Scrophula is a Tumour, in the which are certaine kyrnels ingendred of matter and bloud, and doe most chiefly growe in the fore part of the necke, & in the Arme-pits, the Groyne, & in the sides, and hath bin found in Womens brestes.

Vigo a man (for his learning and experience in this Cure, & in many other great Infirmities) as it appeareth, was wonderfully graced with the good opinion and fauour of the time wherein hee liued, & since his death greatly honoured by diuers learned Writers, and many other men famous in Phisicke and Chyrurgery: He also sayth, that Scrophula taketh the name of Scropha, which signifieth a Sow, that is a Glutto-

nous

tions and Phlegmatiche beastes and it groweth in them by reason of their ouermuch eating. There be other some againe which say, that it is called Scrophula, eyther because that Sowes which giue sucke be subiect to this disease, and that is by reason of their greedy eating: or else because the Sow that giueth Suke bringeth forth many young ones at once.

Now heere it is to be further noted, that Vigo doth not promise or warrant alwaies, and to euery one a certaine absolute Cure, but doth (as I, and many other also haue done) ascribe the praise and dignity therof vnto Kings and Quenes of England, and of France: In deede I haue oftentimes read, and I haue also been credibly enformed by Maister Francis Rasis, and Maister Peter Lowe, two of the French Kinges Chyrurgians, that the French King doth also Cure many Strumous people, onely by laying on of his hand, and saying: God make thee whole, the King toucheth thee; or, The King toucheth thee, the Lord make thee whole.

It is further said, that this disease happeneth not alwayes vnto young children, which bee subiect to much crudity, crawe humours by voracity: but likewise vnto middle aged persons, of a stronger constitution; and also vnto very olde folkes. Many therefore imitating Vigo and other of our Sages, & graue learned Forefathers, doe affirme that these Scrophulous Tumours bee the lesse daungerous to be cured by the Arte of Chyrurgery, which is taken in the beginning of the sicknes, so far forth as it wil please Almighty God to giue a grace and blessing to our labours. But vndoubtedly, if it be of any long continuance, the Cure thereof may proue very hard and difficult: yea, if it be in the bodies of young persons: But in olde folkes I haue obserued very seldome, that they do receiue any curatiõ perfectly,

Hip: Aphor. sect. 3.

by the Arte of Chirurgery. I meane, that it is then a-bous my learning and weake capacity to cure the same, if the disease bee confirmed, hauing certaine occult and hidden, hard, knotty, kyrnelly swellings, (being deepely lodged and placed in the flesh) but especially about Trachea Arteria, or the winde Pipe, or neer the Nerui Recurrentes, or amongst the great Veynes and Arteries before named: these (indeede) I holde to bee for the most part very daungerous to be attempted, for feare of violating or touching the said principall Vessels, eyther by incision or Caustick remedies, which often times bring with them many vnfortunate Symptomes or iniurious accidents, as hereafter more at large shall appeare.

Also, it is hard to cure a noysome, corrupt and malignant vlcerous Struma, which doth many times degenerate into incurable, Cancerous & rebellious Phistulous Vlcers: Likewise, I hold it for a certaine truth, that the Cure is not to be attempted by the Arte of Chirurgery, if a man haue it by inheritance, and so naturally borne from their Parents: These kindes of Scropholus abcessions doe rather presage a Diuine and holy curation, which is most admirable to the world, that I haue seene and knowne performed and done by the sacred and blessed hands of the Queenes most Royall Maiesty, whose happinesse and felicity the Lord long continue.

But sith the barrennesse of my learning, and wit is such, and that my memorie will not affoord mee, heere orderlie to set downe in fewe words, that which I doe conceiue and vnderstand, touching this my determined purpose, for the Cure of this haynous Maladie: which, in the Pilgrimage of my practize and contemplations, I haue most diligentlie obserued, not onely by mine owne selfe, with such portion of knowledge as the Lord

hath

hath endued me withall: But also I haue bin a vilt-
gent and a painfull obseruer of the labours and practi-
ses of others, being men of great knowledge and sound
iudgement in the Arte: Wherefore to make héere ma-
nifest, the cause which hath pricked mee héere forward
to leaue my other affaires, and so to driue me from my
ordinarie practises and studies, being more beneficiall
for my maintenances, is not that I goe about héereby
to impaire the credit or reputation of others, being
more auncient Professors. It is (the Lord God knowe-
eth) farre from my true meaning, they are those whome
I loue, honour and reuerence: Neyther doe I hér am-
bitiously goe about with the sweet impression of fayre
promises (greater then my abilitie is) to teach and in-
struct, or curiously to set downe, a better and perfecter
way of curing this haynous Malady (then others more
learned men before me) I may not well say so. Never-
theless, he hardlie may be accompted for a good Soldi-
er, which hath learned no more then his Captaine hath
taught him: or a barren sconce, that hath no inuentions
in it: But I will confesse héere the onely cause, (why I
haue enterprized, or taken vpon me to write of this fore-
named Infirmitie) is I protest, a token of my loue and
diligence towards all young Practisers of this noble
Arte of Chirurgerie, (howsoeuer otherwise, a painfull
and tedious trauel vnto me.) Notwithstanding, I could
in no wise satisfie the expectation of certaine of my vn-
fained friends, but that I must make here a true & briefe
rehearsall of my owne obseruations and knowledge,
touching the cure of the foresaid Euill, which a long
time I haue practised. Now be it, being sorry to minis-
ter offence to any, by reason of publication héereof.
Notwithstanding, I haue bin crediblie enformed, and
also it is vnto my selfe well knowne, there bee some
whome I litle suspected, and lesse thought vpon, would

An Apology to answere certaine reproachfull back-biters.

have been so wilfully bent, without iust cause to giue occasion of offence, and did seeme as it were to repine and mislike of this my enterprise: and as it were, did partly reiect my knowledge and iudgement, concerning the Cure before named: and in the presence of certaine persons of good sort, brake out with ambitious curiosity, and said I was not capable of the Theoricke of this my Subiect, and so wanted knowledge of my selfe to publish these matters, which I haue here taken vpon mee in some measure to performe: and thus went about, not onely to discredit mee, but likewise to put me to vtter silence, as though I had spent all the daies of my life in the rude woodes or wilde Forrest of Ignorance. Which thing as it greeued me to heare, so in maner it forced mee to answere: Let these men saith themselues (I say) neuer so much, they are knowne to be of no such deep learning nor exquisite Literature, as they would make the world beleeue: Howbeit, if it please these enuious men to speake & iudge of me with equity & right: it is well knowne to most men, that I haue studied & practised this worthy Arte of Chirurgery, sithence the 4. yeare of her Maiesties Raigne, Anno Dom. 1563. Where, first I serued in her Highnes wars at New-hauen, vnder the command of the Right Honorable Ambrose Earle of Warwicke, Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, then Lieuetenant of the Army & Forces in those parts. After w̄ seruice being ended & before, I was appointed Chirurgian, to serue in her Maiesties Nauy in her ships Royall, & also in other men of war: within a smal time after, I was imployed in the Hospitalles in London, and there practised the said Arte of Chirurgery for certaine yéeres, vntill I was sent for vnto the wars in the Low Countries, by ỳ Noble Earle of Leicester: and further, commaunded by her Maiesty, with all spéed to repaire vnto the said Earle, where

He that will vse Chyrurgery must needly follow the wars & attend on forraine Armies. Hipo. Lib. de. Medic.

where I continued for the space of 9. Months: & since & before I have had conference, & also often practised, with the best and skilfullest Chyrurgians, both English and Strangers, within the City of London and else where: and now as it were, partly over-worne with yeares and Services. Notwithstanding, by her Maiesties favour and good liking (whome the Almighty long preserue) now I am sworne & admitted one of her Highnes Chirurgians. And therefore in all reasonable likely-hood, I am not so barren or grosse witted, and vnlearned in the Arte, as some have termed mee to bee. And ye shall further vnderstand, it was not long before, it pleased some of them to say, they had graced me with the good opinion they had of me: and moreover stood in the gap of my defence against other such, which then were also sore troubled with the Fixe of a fowle mouth, & vsed me at their pleasures for their common Table talke, with scoffing, fleering, and derising about manners and modesty. The same being told me, me thought it was a strange alteration: howbeit, I did take their good speeches very kindly, and so would have done still, if it had pleased them to continue in the same good opinion of me, or to have bin silent. But it is truly said, Hanibal knew wel how to subdue the Romanes, yet he knew not how to entertaine his Victories. It is not enough for a man to have begun a good worke, vnlesse he still preseuer & continue in the same: Wherefore I will here abreuiate my speeches, wishing to God, that this my labor were so perfect, that I néded not to regard the curious examination & censure of any aduersary: neyther will I detaine you with many moe circumstances, but here acknowledge my own vnworthynes. And therefore I beseech thée friendly Reader, in a word to suffer mee with patience to signifie vnto you, that I doe not héere peremptorily goe about to teach or instruct

He that pitch doth touch, shall defiled be with such

such

such perfects which are already grounded in the prin-
ples and knowledge of this Arte: But my onely mean-
ing is to direct my whole course, according (as I haue
obserued) the best learned haue heretofore done in all
times and ages, that is vnto the Iunior or yonger Chi-
rurgions: who, as it were, haue made but an entrance
into the practice of the said facultie, whose skill (perad-
uenture) is as yet not so profound, that they are able to
search or obtaine ỹ knowledge out of strange tongues,
so farre fourth that they cannot possibly in a short time
come to the highest of that knowledge, which they har-
kely wish for. Indéede, it is (I suppose) vnpossible in
the whole course of mans life, euen vnto that Period,
which (of the Learned) is called Mans Age: that hee
is able without great care, study and much diligence, to
labour commendably, and with a good conscience to
worke in the Vineyard of Chyrurgery: yet I know
there be many young Students in the Arte, will be al-
wayes ready, and most willing to discharge their due-
tyes in such matters as they shall take vpon them to
deale in, whether it be in this kind of cure, or otherwise.
And also will be very carefull, not onely for conscience
sake, but euen by a naturall desire, to séeke to increase
their skill and necessary knowledge, and therefore it is
truely said: the good intent of such honest and well
meaning persons, requireth a fauourable acceptation,
which is as well to be estéemed, as the performance of
them that be best able. And these will bee ready to ma-
nifest the same by yéelding some fruite of their painfull
labour and diligence: And now I will leaue off discour-
sing, and begin to speake of my determined purpose, and
to make the same more plainely knowne, which I haue
hertofore kept secret vnto my selfe: howbeit, the great-
est secret that is, may no longer be called a Secret, when
the whole multitude is made acquainted with it.

The Cure of the foresaid Euill is manyfolde: to wit, inwardly and outwardly, and is performed by two speciall remedies: the one Medicinall, and the other Instrumentall, without the which fewe good workes or Cures in Chyrurgery can be brought to perfection: The reason is, because in this Cure, the vncleanenesse of the body is such, which féedes the matter of the disease. Therefore, first of all the matter must be purged, for as it is said, the rote of al the Cure is ỳ wel purging of the body, whereby Nature is the better enabled to expell and vnburden her selfe of many bad and vnprofitable humours. And now (by the fauour of the learned) I will therefore begin with remedies Medicinall, according to the maner of Method, published by Calmatheus, one whome amongst many other learned men in Phisicke and Chirurgery, I haue obserued most diligently, as it were a Day-starre or Christallin cleare looking glasse, following him with feruent zeale and earnest desire: by reason (as it séemeth vnto me) he was not ignorant in any thing that might make for the truth of his writing, chiefly for the Cure of the foresaid Euill. Yet (I protest) I am no such deuote fauorite of his, or any other mans whatsoeuer, further then iustly they haue deserued: which is the onely cause that hath mooued mée to haue a reuerent estimation of him and all other learned men, whether they doe remaine beyond the Sea, or otherwise abide with vs at home.

NOw followeth the maner of Method, by Phy- Struma.
sicall remedies for the Cure of Struma, or the Euill which our Kings or Quéenes haue and doe still Cure: the experimentall proofe thereof I haue often times séene effected: wherefore I will be short, and presently procéede vnto the first intention.

The first Intention Phisicall by Inward meanes.

THe first Intention (after Calmatheus) in the 12. Chap. of his booke, for the generall cure of Vnnaturall Tumours, is that the curing of this disease called Struma, doth cõsist in Diet that dryeth moderately, & beateth and attenuateth the humours: Hunger is profitable, and fulnes is hurtfull: Sléep and Idlenes are evill: exercise before meate very good: the vse of Sulphure or Alume water, is very good and profitable.

The second Intention Phisicall by Inward meanes.

THe second Intention is the vse of breaking, attenuating, mundifying & opening Medicaments; as are these Remedies now following. viz.

Recipe. Rad, Ireos. Cort. Sambuci.

Boiled in white wine, then adde vnto this decoction, a quantity of Ginger. For this decoction breaketh, attenuateth, openeth & mundifieth dolorous tumors: so doth it also prouoke vrine, wherin this affect is a speciall matter.

The often vse of the Pilles of Hiera simplex is much commended to cast out flegme of the stomacke & guts.

But if so be that thou wilt purge the whole body, thou shalt vse the Pilles of Agarico Coccis: if thou list to dissolue & cast out Phlegme, these Pils following must be taken, viz. Pillulæ de Sagap: de Opopan, de Elleboro, de Euphorbio. The Phisitians in times past commended the powder of Turbith, Ginger, and Suger, of each equall parts: The Doses whereof was to two Dragmes.

The third Intention Phiſicall by Inward meanes.

The third Intention is the vſe of this powder, which doth conſume (as they terme it) the Antecedent matter, which it doth aſwell by his manifeſt quality, and (as they ſay) by a ſecret property.

This powder doth conſume Phlegme, by little & little.

℞.	Rad. Ariſto. Rotundæ.	
	Raphani.	} An. ʒ i.
	Spattulæ fœtidæ.	
Fol.	Pimpinell.	
	Piloſell.	} An. ʒ ii.
	Rutæ Maioris.	
	Scrophulariæ.	
	Philipend.	} An. ʒ. ß.
	Semen Aniſi.	ʒ ii.
	Zingiber.	ʒ i.
	Turbith. Optimi	} An. ʒ iii
	Sene Orient.	
	Saccari Albiſsimi.	ʒ iii.

Make all theſe into powder, and let the Patient take euery day in the morning a Spoonefull, with white Wine, or the water of Broome.

Guido taketh the forenamed powders, and boyleth them in white Wine vntill halfe, & giueth euery third day one quarter thereof.

Galen approueth & commendeth the vſe of Theriaca Vetus, Athanaſia et Ambroſia. The vſe of Aurea Alexãdrina for the cõforting of ỹ ſtomack, is very good. Alſo it is ſaid

that Theriaca Athanasia doe both resolue, breake and digest humours, being compact and gathered together in the profundity of the body.

Purging of childrē after Mercurialis.

Mercurialis saith moreouer, that about the purging of children (which is diligently to be obserued) the state of children is weake, that it must bee handled with verie gentle medicines, & rather to be often repeated, & more easier then to minister any stronge Medicines: therfore the belly shall thus be mollifyed.

℞. Mellis Rosati. ʒ. iii.
Decoctionis fructuum. ʒ. i. } Misce.
Foliorum Senæ. ʒ. ii. ß.

But that the humours may be prepared, it must bee done with this Medicine.

℞. Folior. Scrophulariæ
Plantaginis.
Betonicæ. } Ana. M. ß.
Menthæ.

Make a Decoction according to Arte, and then take of the said Decoction ʒ. j. Syrupj Rosati recentis, Oxymel. simplisis Ana. ʒ. ß. Mingle these: When the humours bee prepared, they may be purged with this Medicine.

℞. Agaricj Trochiscat. ʒ. i.
Squinantj. gra. ij.

Steep them in Betony water and straine them. and put thereto.

℞. Mellis Rosati solutiuj. ʒ. ii.
Electuarii de Psylio. ʒ. i.
Decoctionis Cordialis ʒ. i.
Polipodio. ʒ. ii.

Thus much as concerning this briefe note, or compendious Methode of the forenamed Author, which may very well serue for a very fit president or beginning

ning to the reſt that followeth: Now it remaineth that I make heere alſo report of the ſingular and rare efficacy of our manuel operation therunto annexed and belonging, with the right vſe of the topicall or outward remedies, which is to be externally applyed. The reaſon is, becauſe it is referred vnto the skilfull Chirurgians manuell or handy working, for the Cure of this great Infirmity, which doth outwardly affect the ſuperficiall parts of the body.

For (as ſaith Iacobus Ruffus) that to the perfection and accompliſhing of the foreſaid Cure (called, The Euill by the King, or Queene Cured) he doth reduce it into ſixe Intentions Chirurgicall, as followeth. The experimentall verifying of his excellent ſkill in this diſeaſe, as alſo in many others, is by diuers worthy men often times commended: which Malady doth vexe and trouble moſt pitifully the common ſort of people.

The firſt Intention is, 1
In Attritione, et Compreſſione.
The ſecond Intention is, 2
In Diſcuſſione, et Reſolutione.
The third Intention is, 3
In Suppuratione et Maturatione.
The fourth Intention is, 4
In Inciſione et Extractione.
The fift Intention is, 5
In Corroſione et Mundificatione.
The ſixt Intention is, 6
In Obligatione et Evultione.

Iacobus Ruſus his 6. Intentions chirurgicall, by outward meanes.

ALſo (after Fuchſius and other learned men) it is accordingly to be vnderſtood as followeth: who alſo hath written of theſe Phlegmaticall or Glandulous abceſſions called Struma.

If

If (say they) these abscessions that bee seated in the stronge parts of the body, and because they are not yet olde and inueterate, hauing a thin Cystis that couereth them: these are to be appeased and consumed, and after dryed vp.

The first Intention Chyrurgicall by outward meanes.

NOw I will set downe Examples and Instances for the Cure of the said Malady, the which I haue obserued and gathered (as hereafter ensueth) for the perfection and accomplishing of the before named first Intention, if the strength and ability of the Patient will serue and admit the same. Then one chiefe thing (as you are before tolde) is, that the Patient doe kéep a thin & sparing diet, which is the efficient cause belonging vnto Phisick. The reason is, as I haue noted, that those which are thus affected, haue alwaies a great inclinatiõ to a grosse disordered liberty of fæding: Therefore the Patient must be sustained with such meates, as are agréeable to Nature, and to eschew such meates which make grosse Iuyce: and not (as it is said) to lay gorge vpon gorge. And further yée shall note, though it bee said before, that abstinence is greatly to be commended: yet you must consider it is not meant, that Nature should there by bee enfæbled, or ouerthrowne, and that especially in weake bodyes, great care must be had: But onely to kéepe all possible abstinence, that is to eate and drinke sparingly and measurably, onely to preserue the strength, and to satisfie Nature: I meane, that it bee such as is agréeable to the strength of the Patient, and

greatnes

greatnes of the Infirmity.

Likewise it is said, the often vse of purging and blee-ding on both the Armes, is profitable. Also, it is auai-able to vse Friations, Rubbings, Borings, and Bli-sterings is much praised after purgings, for it stoppeth the flowing matter (being applyed vpon the head) by reuulsion or drawing back, & causeth enacuatiõ. Moreo-uer, it is said, ỳ to discusse these kinds of Tumours which are found in moueable parts, & superficially lodged néer vnto the outward parts, A plate of Leade is most fami-liar therfore, especially in young persons, by reason of the rarity & and softnes of the skinne: It is thought vn-fit (by diuers learned men) to blister Childrens heads with Cantharides, it hath bẽn seene to cause much paine and pissing of bloud: but to doe it by aduisement, either with Mustard or with Nettles, is good.

Also, many learned men, of a certaine knowledge and sound vnderstanding, haue in their bookes greatly commended a playster made thus: Recipe. Olde dryed Goates dung, Hony and Vineger, being decocted at an easie fire, to the consistence of a playster. Also, Doues dung mingled with Hony, hath the same effect. So is it by me also wel approoued, this plaister called Oxicro-ceum, whose composition is not far to be sought for.

Mercurialis cõdemneth this course, rather commending Flamula Iouis, or such like.

℞. Ceræ, Picis, Colophen, Croci. An. ℥. iiii.
Terebinth, Galbani, Ammoniaci. } An. ℥. j ℥. iiij.
Mastici, Olibanum.

Dissolue the Gums in Vineger, and powder that which is to be powdred, & so make a plaister according to Arte: Also a plaister of Figs baked and spred, and so applyed vpon Struma is approoued good.

Likewise, Oleum Cucumiris Asininus, dropped into the eare, on that side where the Struma is, is most effectuall to disperse and dissolue.

In like maner, is generally commended Emplastrũ de Ranis

Ranis cum Mercurio, to be appropriate and respective in this Cure, to consume superfluous humidity, engendring this disease.

Howbeit, vpon a time a certaine repyning enuious man, being full gorged with a malicious rayling spirit, being proudely giuen (in the gall of much bitternesse, with many scandalous words, and bragging comparisons ill beseeming his person) reported that the aforesaid plaister De Ranis was dangerous vnto the patient; and said, who so did holde the contrary opinion, it was erroneous, foolish and deceiptfull: by reason (quoth hee) of the coldnes of the Quick-siluer: and boldly did seeme to maintaine the same, with a number of very spruse termes, and picked phrases, like as young Children vse to doe, when (in mockery) they counterfeite a strange kinde of language, & forsooth placed them as it were in Geometrical proportions, as though he had bin the onely Son of Archimedes that great Geometritian. In deed it is a most true saying: That fish which is bred in the dure will alwaies taste of the Mud: And I told him that I neuer yet found any more coldnes in this Plaister, then there is heate in a paynted fire. But this I doe speake vpon mine owne knowledge, that there is as much difference in Arte and Judgement, betweene this odde fellow (which would seeme to bee a second Æsculapius) and a man replenished with true knowledge indeed, as is betweene a Maister Cooke and a Scullian of a Kitchin. Howbeit, hee said also, that his skill was such, that if a man were wounded at Yorke, bring him the weapon that hurt the Patient, and he would cure him (forsooth) by onely dressing of the weapon, and though he neuer see the Patient. As certaine as the Sea burnes. And now heere I will surcease to speake any further of these matters, for I regarded not such sayings, sith it is truely said; Euery man must yeeld an accompt, both of his

Such is the impudency of bolde blindnes,

his eaſe, and of his labour. Themiſtocles, a Captaine of the Grecians (as Hiſtorians make mention) ſuppoſed it better to be enuyed of the malicious, then to liue in Idleneſs and baſeneſs of minde, without doing ſome good for the benefit of his Country and Common wealth, wherein he was borne and bred. Now to the ſecond Intention, and ſo in order with the reſt as they doe lye, and offer themſelues vnto vs.

Scientia non habet inimicum niſi ignorantem.

The ſecond Intention Chyrurgicall by outward meanes.

THe ſecond Intention Chirurgicall, is the right vſe of thoſe remedies which doe mollifye, diſcuſſe and conſume great abſceſſions, which are not yet hard and inueterate.

And that the ſame is true, may eaſily be gathered as followeth. And for that I wold haue this ſecond Intention made plaine (as much as in me lyeth) and alſo familiarly knowne vnto the ſtudyous Reader: I doe therfore ſay, It is meete and conuenient, that thoſe Medicamentes which are to bee vſed, be of the Nature and property to molifie and diſcuſſe, and ſo to open the powers of the ſkinne by euaporating, breathing and ſcattering abroad, and make thinne the groſſe matter and Phlegme. Then for the better performance thereof, without further diſcourſing, I will heere preſently ſet downe (as it were) a Store-houſe of diuers and ſundry approoued Chirurgicall remedyes, neceſſary for the curing and ſafe healing of the forenamed Strumacie and Phlegmaticall ſickneſſe: The which from time to time I haue by experience (the Piſtris of all Artes and Sciences) carefully obſerued, and faithfully alſo collected out of the famous writinges of ſundry worthy Au-

Montanus ſuppoſeth theſe Strumous Tumours ſomtime to proceede from melancholy

thors, as also out of the fruitefull labours, of diuers men famous in experience: whose painfull trauailes and studyes, haue (at this day) most excellently refined this worthy Arte of Chyrurgerie from Barbarisme: otherwise it is greatly to be feared, a number at this day had not bẽn so skilfull and rich in knowledge, and otherwise, as they are said to be. Therefore we ought not to thinke any study, paines, or trauaile too great, wherein we hope of much benefit to our patients, and also profit and commodity to our selues: And hẽre I must nẽds say, (according to my poore ability) I haue my selfbẽn very industrious for the common benefit, and good of others, truly to set downe diuers approued remedies of mine owne collection: wherin (to my knowledge) I haue not in al this whole discourse, published any superfluous and vnapproued remedies, or otherwise kept backe any worthy secret I had: but as did the Euangelicall and heauenly womã mentioned in ẏ Scriptures, who presented into the Lords Treasury al ẏ wealth & substance she had. Notwithstanding, I haue read ẏ men in times past did with great care & diligence consecrate & kẽep secret (as a precious treasure vnto thẽselues) al such chosen & peculiar remedies, wch they had experienced & approoued for the curing & healing of any dangerous malady: and (as it is said) bound themselues by oath one to another, not to bewray their Secrets by their bookes or writings. Howbeit, I more regarding the publick vtility & good of posterity, did wt great care & diligence consider with my self, what profit can there be to any mã to bury his labors in the lake of oblition, or otherwise to hide it in the denne of darkenesse. And although I know the matter hẽr spoken of, may seeme a paradox to some, & so of smal worth: neuertheless, although I am none of the greatest Clarks, yet I know it wil be more auailable, then some happily doe make account of. For which cause I haue laboured wt as much perspicuity & plainnes

plainnes, as possible I could, to deliuer the truth of my honest & faithfulgood meaning, so far forth as God hath enabled me in knowledge, skill & memory. Wherefore I meane heere presently to make publicke & open testimony of the same, though now and then I make a little digression, and swarue from my matter, by reason of certaine Crosbyters, who haue hertofore (behinde my backe, and to my face also) not a little abused me: Howbeit, I wil here conclude this discourse concerning this Second Intention Chirurgicall, & doe confesse and considerately affirme, that there is but few mens labors at the first made so perfect, but that in processe of time & further consideration, they may be bettered, corrected and amended. Yet I cannot but much marualle, that wise men now adaies are growne to this passe, that they do so seriously follow exorcismes and the illusions of certaine Charmes of Clowtes and Rags, which is very inhumane and barbarous; neuer practised, neither written of, nor allowed by any learned Phisitiō or Chirurgian that euer I yet heard or read of. Howbeit, the world is (as it were) led in a string & carried away to beléeue these vanities, which make a shadow or shew of verity for the safe curing of diuers maladies, & sildome (they say) misse not: But I know the contrary is true, for I haue cured both old & young persons, when these Charmers of clowtes & rags, with their incredible operations haue failed them, & proued flat folery & absurdities. But to leaue this new Leach craft, with their doting inuentions, I wil here speake of diuers remedies very respective & appropriate, for the cure of the before named infirmity, as a president and example for young practizers of Chirurgery to follow. Now vnto the said Second Intention, which is first to set downe those special remedies, whose properties are to open the pooers of the skin, & to soften the hard parts, by insensible transpiration.

A choyse and speciall mollyfying and resoluing plaister, and serueth well for the curing of this greeuance: As my selfe haue many times approoued.

Iacobus Ruffus.

℞. Serapini. ℥ iiii.
Ammoniaci. ℥ iii.
Bdellij. ℥ i.
Galbani. ℥ i.
Euphorbij. ℥ ii.

Let these be dissolued in good Palmesey, and then adde therevnto.

Ol. Lilior. } An. ℥ i.
Ol. Amigdalar. }
Propoleos. ℥ iiii. ß.
Mise, fiat Implastrum.

Another.

Clowes.

℞. Galbani. }
Ammoniaci. } An. ℥ iii.
Picis Albæ. }
Ceræ Citrinæ. ℥ iiii.
Ol. pedis Vaccini. q.s.
Misce.

I doe many times mixe ẽ of the Oyle, take the Parsnip: Then what profit doth ensue, time will approue the same.

Another.

Haly the abbot.

℞. Farinæ fabar. }
Farinæ Hord. } An. ℥. v.

Liquericiæ.

Liquiritiæ,	}	
Rad. Althææ.	}	An. ʒx.
Picis.	}	
Ceræ Albæ.	}	An. ʒ x.
Adipis Anserini.	}	

Let there be added the Wine of a Boy, and of olde Oyle q s. And so boyle it to the forme of a Plaister.

Another.

℞.	Gum. Ammoniaci.	℔. ß.	Banister.
	Rad. Brioniæ in pul.	ʒ i.	
	Turp. Mineralis.	ʒ i.	
	Cinnabrij.	ʒ x.	
	Ceræ.	ʒ ii.	

Let the Gumme Armoniacke bee dissolued in Wineger, according to Arte, and after made vp in rowles. Among a number of his memorable deedes, which hee hath left vnto the minde and memory of posterity, this his Plaister deserueth great commendations.

Another.

Mercurialis commendeth a Playster made of Lyme and Salt-Petre, of each like much, being mixed with Barrowes greace. q. s. But such remedyes are too stronge for Children, least it cause Agues, and hurt the soft and tender flesh of their bodies, (chiefly about the Necke) it is to be auoyded. Moreouer I read, that to make a Playster of Nitrum and Lyme, of each a like quantity, and of Cardamomum 4 Fenygreeke 4. times so much, and with Hony make thereof a Plaister. Mercurialis.

Aetius saith, when Struma beginneth in children, they must be mollified and dispersed: And for mollifying in children is approoued this remedy following.

Re.	Diachylon.	℥ iiii.
	Ocsypi.	℥ i.
	Radicum Ireos	℥ iiii.
	Pulueriset.	

Misce.

Another.

Recipe. The Lées of white or red wine, & of strong Vineger, of each a quart: Mallowe leaues 4. good handful: Boile them till the leaues bee tender, then stampe the leaues, & put them againe into the said licour, with halfe a pound of swéet butter: of barley meale & of beane meale, of each a good handfull: Of Linséede & Fenigrek of each 4. ounces: Of the powder of red Rose leaues one good handfull: Of yolkes of Egges 3. or 4. an of Saffron the waight of 3. d. fiat cataplas.

I might easily bring in a confused number of other remedies to the same end & purpose, out of diuers learned mens writings, which béer to repeate were néedles, and to no great vse, sith I know these may suffice: Wherefore I thinke it good to pretermit the nominating of the rest, &c.

The third Intention Chyrurgicall

by outward meanes.

The third Intention is, to ripen, open and cleanse such Phlegmaticall Corruptions and Ulcerous Apostumes, which do pertaine to Suppuration: This needeth no long discourse, sith it plainely appeareth.

eth, that these troublesome, hard kernelly swellings, be found so rebellious, that they doe resist all emollientes and Diaphoreticall remedies before named: by meanes wherof it can not be dissolued & consumed as we happily would, or do desire. For which causes we are further constrained to alter our course, with due consideration, that is to wit: Not to leaue the Patient helples, but to vse stronger Medicamentes, I meane Suppuratiues, as is before said, such as whose property is to bring superfluous humours to maturity and ripenes, by these and such like Emplasticke remedies, which (as it is said) doe by the closing of the pores of the skin, augment the naturall heate, whereby the matter so enclosed causeth the generatiō of matter or Pus. But I must confesse, I haue not often times seene these hard Phlegmaticall abcessions easily brought to suppuration. The matter being once colde, dull, Clammy, hard and knotty, and deeply seated, and of a long continuance in a body, whose skin is grosse and thicke, & the matter hardly compact: These kindes (I haue found) do sildome come to maturity and ripenes, vnlesse (as Cornelius Celsus saith) the said Tumours bee mixed and made of matter and bloud. And Trincauel reporteth, that some of these Tumours that haue heate in them, doe ripen and come to matter & suppuration: But there be others that be more hard, and doe resist suppuration, and then they come nearer vnto the nature of a Scirrhus. Now it followeth that I set downe those approoued remedies, being in vulgar vse, seruing for suppuration, which are long agoe ratifyed and well allowed of, by a vniforme consent, both of olde & late writers, which were men of an industrious capacity, & of a most rare & exquisite knowledge in the Arte. And first I will begin with Iohannes de Vigo, one of the chiefe Fathers, & true Patrones of al good learning & knowledge in the Arte of Chirurgery:

Nota.

As

(as it (in some sort) may appeare by master Bartholmew Traheron, which first Translated Vigo in the English tongue. In his Epistle Dedicatory (whose iudgement therein I doe acknowledge) hee sayth: that although Vigo were not brought vp in the knowledge of the Tongues, yet through his singular wit, long experience, and diligent study, hee hath inuented and set forth, more notable things in the Arte of Chirurgerie, then any other heretofore: and I thinke sayth he, nothing can better testifye the cunning of this man, then that he continued so long in Rome, in such a company of pocky Curtezans: neither Pretests, Bishops, nor Cardinals excepted, as it appeareth in his Booke: for where such cariones béen, the best Egles will resort, etc.

Nota.

A Maturatiue Playster.

℞. Radices Althææ. } Ana. ℔. ß.
Capit. Liliorum. }

Let these boyle in a sufficient quantity of Water, and after being stamped, put vnto them of Garlicke and white Onions roasted, vnder the coales of each, ℥ iij.

Vigo.

Ol. Liliorum. } An ℥ ii.
Butyri. }
Pinguedinis porcini. } An. ℥. ii. ß.
Anserinæ. }
Farinæ Tritici. } An. q. s.
Fenigreci. }

Make a playster at the fire, adding in the ende, the yolkes of two Egges: Where bee some (I know) vse little

little paine or beine this playster, but I haue adiud-
ged it to be an infallible remedy.

Another.

℞. Radices Bryoniæ.	℔. ß.	D. F.
Ceparum.	No. ii.	
Rad. Althææ recentiũ.	ʒ. iiii.	
Fol. Maluarum ſiccarum.	p. i.	
Hidropiperis.	M. i.	
Ficuum.	} An. ʒ j.	
Paſſularum Enucleatarum.	}	

Boyle them well, then adde vnto them.

Fermenti.	} An. ʒ ii.
Axungiæ ſuillæ Inſulſæ.	}
Euphorbij. pul.	ʒ i.

Miſce et fiat Emplaſtrum ſecundum artem.

This playſter worketh miraculous effectes in this Cure.

Another playſter.

℞. Mirrhæ.	ʒ x.	Paulus Aegi-neta.
Ammoniaci Thymiamatis.	ʒ vii.	
Viſci Quercini.	ʒ viii.	
Galbani.	ʒ iiii.	
Propolis.	ʒ i.	

Miſce et fiat Emplaſtrum ſecundum Artem.

A Maturatiue Cataplaſme.

Recipe. Rye-bread lib. i. White Onions & of Li-

ly Rootes, roasted vnder the Ashes, of each 4. Ounces: A Bryony Roote, and Figges boyled in Malmesey, of each 6. Dunc. Fenygreke & Lynseede, of each 3. Dun. Barlye meale and Beane meale, of each 4. Dun. Oyle of Roses, Camomill and Wormewood, of each 3. Dun. Hony 4. Dun. The yolkes of 4. Egges hard roasted. Saffron the waight of 4. d. Boyle all these together to a laudable consistence, and apply it thicke vnto the greeued partes, morning and euening warme.

This medicine Mercurialis alloweth likewise. cap. de Struma.

Also I read in Iohannes Libaulty his Booke Intituled Le Meson Rustick, and also in other Learned Writers, that the dung of a Cow heated vnder the Ashes, betwixt Vine or Colwort leaues, & mingled with vineger, hath the property to bring Scrophulous swellings to ripenes, &c. Notwithstanding, if all these chaunce to faile, then haue recourse to that which followeth in the Fourth Intention, which is perfomed by Section or Incision, when wee finde the matter before rehearsed, vnfit to yéeld eyther to Resolution or Suppuration, &c,

The fourth Intention Chyrurgicall

by outward meanes.

THis fourth Intention of these Strumous Tumors, which are not cured by former remedies (& yet are gentle, obedient and tractable) is to cut them off, and then to pull them out.

In the vse of these outward Incisions, this scope ought chiefly to be regarded, that is: to be very circumspect in your handy operations, attempted & done cõcerning the cure of this great Malady: That is, the apertion or opening by launcing or Incision of those glandulous Tumors. For as it is said, bloud is the treasure of life, and habitation of the soule: Moreouer, it is surely very hard and difficult, especially when there is in the affected place, eyther Nerue, great Vaine, or Artery, &c.

There

Therefore such persons as are to endure this painfull action, ought to haue much patience, and to be of a good courage: Then it may bee the better attempted and done by a cunning and skilfull Chyrurgian: which there is no doubt, but he will be so prouident, that nothing shall offend. How beit, it is not necessary or sufferable ouer curiously to search and attempt the cutting them out by Incision: For that many of them are subiect to violent and inordinate bloudy Fluxes, and other euill accidents, which doubtlesse will much amaze you and hinder your handy operation: I meane, when these Tumors bee déeply planted, and secretly lodged amongst the great vaines and Arteries called Carotides, or otherwise néere the Nerui recurrentes, which is often times the cause that some bee come speechlesse thereby. And it cannot be iustly denyed, but that these Incisions haue often times béen attempted with a launce by our Ancestors & Fore-fathers. But amongst a number of those worthy men, Wickar being a man of good knowledge & skill in the Cure of the foresaid Euill, his counsaile is, that before we doe attempt the said action by Incision, the Patient be first layde vpon his Bed, and so both his feet must be strongly tyed vnto the bed poasts, his head & both his hands must also be fast held by men of strength, and skilfull in holding: In such sort as we doe in cutting those which haue the crooked or wrye neckes. And he that is chosen to be the Operator of the said action, must prudently and wisely (saith Vigo, and other learned men) cõsider the greatnes & smalnes of the said Tumor, which must be incised & cut frõ one length of the Tumor to an other. Then by litle & litle, seperate, diuide & vndermine the whole Cistis round about, to the very bottome & roots therof, not rashly, nor by violence, but orderly by degrées, seperate wt your fingers, & other seruiceable instrumẽts, as you vse to diuide ỳ foresaimed

Wennes called Steatoma, Atheroma and Meliceris: And confessed it is for a certaintie, that if any portion or part of the said Cistis or bagge, chaunce to remaine behinde, and not cleere taken away by the rootes, it will (doubtlesse) breed and increase againe: But to prevent such greevances, me thinkes I cannot speake too sufficiently therof: wherfore, if any part remain behinde, then lay vpon it the powder of Mercury precipitate, or (if that bee too weake) adde to it of Alumen Combust, or Vitriolum Album combust, of each equall portions: notwithstanding I beleeve, & confidently hold, that the worke of your hands is the best instruments you haue to trust to, and to relieue you in this distresse.

Mercurialis. Moreouer, Mercurialis he further sayth these words, for the curing and effecting of this matter: First (saith he) chose some light place, & let the Patient lye on his bed, for in sitting he will soone sound: therfore binde his legges together, and after binde them to the Bedside, and let one holde his head fast, and then the Chirurgean taking the swelling in his left hand, let him make an Incision, eyther right or straight, or somewhat crooked, on the necke vnder the Jaw-bones, vntill he come to the matter inclosed in the Bladder, which is sometimes one and single, as in the lesser swellinges, and sometimes double, like the little leafe in the greater swellinges: So that conuenientlie (eyther by the fingers or other Instrumentes) the Bladder may bee by little and little separated, and drawne from the next partes, together with the matter inclosed in it. But take good heede that the Bladder be not cut, because it is hardly drawne away, and much hindreth the Cure, and the euill will come againe: But if any such thing chaunce, it were good to consume it with eating Medicines. Great care must also be had, that neyther the Arteries, vaines, nor notable Nerues be hurt, but by little

and little gently put it aside, But if in the cutting some vessell be divided, and the issue of blood trouble and hinder the worke: then apply some astringent thing to stay the blood, and so come againe to your worke: For if the lippes of the Incision be inflamed, and the swelling or Struma bee not safely dissolued away: then lay on a Stupa beaten with the White of an Egge, and such things as be good for stopping of blood. After, apply Medicines that wil a little concoct, and then vse abstersiues, and next such as causeth flesh to growe and heale vp the scarre.

The fifth Intention Chyrurgicall

by outward meanes.

The fifth Intention is, those which are immoueable, and deepely rooted within, To corrode them about and cleanse them throughly. I graunt it tollerable and very conuenient, to vse in this Cure the due application of Potential Canteries, such as whose propertye and seruice is to corrode the flesh & the skin, and may with very good circumspection very safely be attempted, being administred vpon a body that is of a reasonable constitution, & in such sort that his strength is able to holde and endure the same. Whereof I will make further demonstration thereof, that is to say: that your Cantery be not applyed vpon any Sinnewy part, neither vpon the great Vaines nor Arteries, for that these bee accompted indeede principall and chiefe vessels: Also you must consider the quallity and quantity of the Caustieke you doe administer, for that some are more violent and stronger then other, and some will runn and spread more then another.

Iaques Guillemeau Chyrurgian vnto the now French

Ring which now is: saith, truely it is not necessary, nor allowable to apply the Cauſtick vpon the endes or beginnings of Muſcles, for if your Patient that is to bee Cauterized, haue an vnſound and ſickly body, you muſt firſt of all bee ſure before you adminiſter the ſayd Cautery, to Phlebotomize & purge him: The reaſon is, leaſt in the Cauterized parts, there chaunce to come concurſion, or gathering together of humours. Alſo, it is further ſayd, that a ſmall part of your potentiall Cauteryes, doth and will worke as forcibly on a ſoft and tender body, as a great quantity thereof will doe vpon a ſtronge and groſſe obdurate perſon. Ouer and beſides, the greater abceſſions are to bee Cauterized one way, and the leſſer an other way, and that with good conſideration. And here to put you in memory, that you muſt bee very carefull and circumſpect in defending the partes round about the ſayd Tumors, for feare (as I haue ſaid) that your Cautery doe run and ſpread too farre abroad: for the which cauſe you ſhall ſtrengthen, fortifye & defend the forſaid affected partes, that is to ſay; by inuironing and compaſſing it round about with ſome repercuſſiue Medicamentes, leſt the grieued part (which by long infirmity is become thereby fore weakned & enfeebled) and may ſo bring with it great ſwelling & other euill accidents: And therfore it is not without good cauſe, that the parts grieued be rightly ordred & defended, whereby you ſhall be ſure the better to effect your intended purpoſe without the ſaid perill or daunger but with the higheſt commendation in preuenting the euil that otherwiſe might enſue: which reaſons alwaies enduced mee to laye round about the Cauterized parts, ſome ſpecial defenſiue, as is this, or the like hereafter following.

A good defenſatiue. Recī. Emplaſtrum Diachalcithios diſſolued in Ol. papaueris et Ol. roſ. wherunto is added Ouorum albu-

min.

min. et Aceti. ros. Anequ.

Et fiat Emplastrum.

This done, then presently goe about with your Caustick, to rote out all the whole Schrophulous and hard kernelly substances, either with the common Kupto? o? Caustick, which in this case best contenteth my minde: the making hereof I doe not here set downe, because it is so commonly knowne.

Howbeit, there is an other Caustick, which (as it is reported vnto me by a skilful Chirurgian) doth worke without any paine, o? very little at al. The reputed Autho? therof is said to bee a famous practizer in Chirurgery, dwelling at Mountpelier in France. I must néedes thinke reuerently of the Autho? of this Caustick, hoping his minde was not such to delight himselfe with publishing of vntruth: But if it doe indéede worke without paine, the mistery therof is farre aboue my reach.

Rec.	Lixiuij Saponarij.	Lib ij.
	Vitriolj Romanj.	℥ iij.
	Mercurij sublimatj.	℥ j.

Made into very fine powder: in the end of the boyling put in of Opium 2. drams. Misce et fiat Trochisej. A good potential Cautery.

You shall further note, that if at any time your Caustick doe happen not to worke so well and sufficiently to your minde, as happily you would wish it should do, then apply the same Cautery againe: but you must first make Incision alongst wise, vpon the middle of the foresaid Escharre; Then put in some small quantity (that is, so much as you suppose will penetrate into the profundity & very rotes therof) for it doth behoue a prouident & wise Artist to preuent & sée all eminent danger in ỹ doing therof, & thē by Gods help, ye may safely in a short time rote out these hard Strophulous Tumors. For (as I haue said) vnlesse the rote be cleane take out,

this

this Malady will growe and increase againe. But if there chaunce to approach any painefull accidentes (as I haue knowne and seene to follow in sundry persons) then with spéed remoouue and take away the same: which done, yée shall procure the fall of the Eschar, with Vnguentū Populeum: or els with Vnguentum Rosarum, or fwéete Butter. And to apply vpon it Emplastrum Diacalcitheos, or Emplastrum Deminio. So after all the Eschares be remooued, then if there be required mundifying and clensing, these following are vulgarly vsed, as Vnguentum Apostolorū, called of some also Vnguentum Christianorū: which Vnguent in this effect cannot be bettered: and Vnguentum Egiptiacum, and sometimes to mixe two parts of Vnguentum Apostolorum, and one part of Vnguentum Egiptiacum. Also, Vnguentum Apij, is auaileable in this Cure, viz.

Vnguentū ex Apio.

Recipe. Succi Apij et Plantaginis. An. ℥ i.
Farinæ hordej et Orobj. An ℥ j. ß.
Terebinthinæ, ℥ j.
Mellis, ℥ iij.
Mirrhæ ℥ ij.
Misce et fiat Vnguentum.

If you adde to this Vnguent the yalkes of Egges and Mercury Præcipit. it doth worke much better. Also the powder of Mercury præcipit. is good of it selfe, and if you will haue it worke more forcibly, adde vnto it of Allum combust according to discretion. With these foresaid remedyes you may continue vntill there appeare pure and quicke flesh: then it followeth to vse Incarnatiues, & Agglutinatiues, with other medicamēts, fit for consolidation.

Thus hauing sufficiently intreated of the fifth Intention: now it remayneth for a full conclusion, to pre-

sent

sent in order last of all, the 6. Intention; As follow-eth.

The sixth Intention Chyrurgicall by outward meanes.

The first Intention Chirurgicall is, that in those Strumas that are fastened but to a thinne and slender roote, you shall binde them about and plucke them out. This last action (as it appeareth) is verie easily performed by a skilfull Operator or cunning Chirurgian: neyther doth it require any great curiosity, but a decent and artificiall strong binding, meete for the plucking of them out (as it is said) by the rootes. In which action you néede not feare any great perrill of Fluxe of bloud, but that it may easily bee restrained with my restringent powder, published in my last booke of Observations, which hath (of a number of good Artistes) a friendlye acceptation: If it chaunce through the ill disposition of the body, any dolorous accidentes doe happen to follow, then mitigate the same (sayth Wicker) with stupes wet in the white of an Egge, and oyle of Roses: and afterwards if there growe filthynes, let it be cleansed with those remedyes before rehearsed: then no fault being committed through negligence or want of skill, you shall no doubt with good successe, finish this last Intention. But amongst a number of excellent remedyes for the curing of this euill (after the partes bee throughly cleansed from all annoyances) this Playster following hath all the properties, that is prescribed in these kindes of remedyes before named: Which noble Playster I obtained of one Isack a Stranger borne, a famous Incisioner and Licentiate Chirurgian of London, who for his excellent knowledge in M. Isackes Playster.

his Arte, was called beyond the Seas, The golden Maſter or Doctor.

℞. Bdellii, et Ammoniaci.	An. ℥ i. ß.
Lapidis Sanguinalis, lapidis Magnetis.	An. ℥ i. ß
Ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, aloes Hepaticæ.	An. ℥ iii.
Olibanj et Maſticis.	An. ℥ i.
Lithargirij argẽt. et lapidis calaminaris.	An. ℥ iii
Corallj Rubj et albi.	An. ℥ ii.
Lumbricorum in pul.	℥ j.
Succj ſcrophulariæ.	℥ vj.
Colophoniæ.	℔ ß.
Terebynthiæ Venetæ.	℥ iiij.
Ceræ Albæ.	℥ xii.
Olej Hiſpanicj. Olej Hipericj cum gummis. Olej Laurini	An. ℥. iii
Camphor.	℥ ß.

Miſce et fiat Implaſtrum.

With this Playſter onely I cured a Wꝛicklayers Daughter néere London, of diuers bad Scrophulous Vlcers in her necke and thꝛoate. Howbeit, there be ſome (who are as it were ſo noſe-wiſe) that forſooth they can not abide to read any medicine, that is of a long compoſition, be it neuer ſo pꝛecious. Contrariwiſe, there be others againe, that will not endure to read a ſhoꝛt compoſition, bee it neuer ſo well appꝛooued: foꝛ they plainely ſay, there can bee no great matter of woꝛth in them: And thus they are as variable in their opinions (foꝛ want of true Arte and iudgement) as the Camelions be in their colours. Quot capita tot ſenſus: ſo many heades ſo many opinions. Now héere I will foꝛ-

beare

beare any further to discourse of this Sixt Intention Chirurgicall, but I will set downe certaine Observations for the Cure of this grœuous Malady by me perfected, as followeth: least otherwise happily it may bee said, He that telleth a long processe or boasting tedious tale without some proofe, must needs require credit, either for his long boasting tedious tale, or else for some speciall Authority that is in his person. But as for boasting amongst wise men, it can winne litle credit.

An obseruation.



Few monthes past there was sent vnto me by a Gentleman of Essex, a certaine husband man, being about the Age of thirty yéeres, who was molested (for the space of fiue monthes) with certaine outward swellings, or vnnaturall Strumous Abscessions: some of them were great with notable hardnesses, some meane, and some smaller, being for the most part packed and heaped together, but yet mooued too and fro, hyther and thyther: For the which he was first purged (with great moderation and aduisement) with the pilles of Euphorbium and Trochisce ex Viperis: or the Pilles of Vipers, and he did take many times Theriaca Andromachj, & kept a very slender dyet withall: after hee was well purged from grosse and rawe humours, then I applyed vpon his necke and both his shoulders 3 great cupping glasses, and so did draw bleud and humours in good quantity. After the application of this kinde of Boxing or Ventoses, then presently I applyed vpon his swelling this Vnguent, and these Plaisters following.

Recip. Colewort leaues, grene Lekes and blades of water Betonye, Motherwort, the lesse Plantine, Dayseleaues and Flowers, Mallowes, Nicotian, and Pelitory of the wall, of each a handfull: Beate and shred these herbes very fine: then adde to these foresaid herbes of Wine Vineger lib. ii. of Hogs grease and swéet Butter, of each lib. ii. of oyle of Almonds lib. j. a yong Fox, of earthwormes, & shel snailes, of each lib. i. Let all these lye infused & buryed in horse dung the space of a month, then boyle all together till the watrynes be consumed: then strayne it strongly, & herewith morning and euening anoynt his necke very warme, for halfe an houre together: Then applyed Emplastrum de ranis cum Mercurio: and at other times, Emplastrum Dyachilon maius, et de Muscilaginibus, of each equal portions: and by this way and order of curing, he was by me cured and safely healed within the space of 40. dayes.

The vnguēt singular good to cōsume all scrophulous Abscessions.

Another obseruation.

Another obseruation of a Master of a Ship.

Vpon a time there was brought vnto me a certaine Master of a Ship, by a Seruant of mine, called Robert Coulter, a man who (for his knowledge and skill in the Arte of Chirurgery) was greatly esteemed of diuers Nobles, and worthy Persons. This Master of the Ship was mightily infected with many Vlcerous Strumaes in his necke, throate and brest, with much out-growing flesh, loathsome and vnpleasant to beholde: his hard swelling exceeded in number, magnitude and greatnesse: he had a crasie and vnsound body: his minde much troubled with pensiuenesse and melancholy fansies. Therfore being loath to admit any thing needfull, or commit any

thing

thing hurtfull, I did take the aduise and counsaile of a graue and learned Phisitian: who prepared and purged his body from much crude and rawe indigested excrementall humours, with the Pilles of Sagapenum de Agarico Coctiæ. An 3.ß. Misce. In like manner he did set him downe a good regiment of diet, which was thinne and sparing and light of digestion. He also forbad him eating and drinking at vnaccustomed houres: also he did refraine those meates that were grosse and tough: as Beefe, Milke, fryed Egges, hard cheese, all pulse and nuttes, and other meates which cause thicke Iuyce: Also he did appoint him after his first purgings euery morning and euening for a space, to receiue this drinke following, which procured him to auoyde much Phlegmaticke rawe humours, especially by Vrine.

℞. Apij Rusticj et Eupatorij, An. M.i.
Soldanellæ. M.ii.
Petroselini Macedonici. } An. M.j.ß.
Herbæ Trinitatis. }
Mellis com. lib.ß. Gingiberis. 3 ß.
Vini Albi et Aquæ com. An. lib.vi.
And of fine Mythridat. 3.iii.

A drinke to procure Vrine.

☞ But be sure yée gather the hearbes when the Sunne is on them, and boyle them to the consumption of the third part, in an earthen pot nealled and close couered, so that no ayre goe foorth: when it is colde, straine it and kéepe it in cleane vessels.

And for that this my Patient was subiect to much Restriction of his belly: hee did also admit him to forbeare the foresaid drinke, and to drink of this Laratine decoction a quarter of a pinte at a time, which he receiued first in the morning, & at 3. or 4. of the clocke in the after-

afternoone, and last in the euening.

The purging decoction.

R.	Sarsæparillæ.	ʒ iiij.
	Rad. sassafras.	ʒ ij.
	Ligni sancti.	ʒ iii.
	Epithymi.	} An. ʒ i.
	Hermodactil et	
	Stechados.	
M. L.	Seminis Anisi.	ʒ i.
	Liquiritiæ.	ʒ ß.
	Sennæ Orientall.	ʒ ii.
	Saccari albi.	lib. ß.
	Mithridati.	ʒ i.
	Vini albi.	} An. lib. viii.
	Aquæ com.	

Boyle them vnto the third part, and last put in your Sennæ and Mithridate, and let it not boyle much aboue halfe a dozen walmes. Et fiat.

Now for that his Vlcers were many, and subiect to a botte distemper, for that cause hee might the better admitte blood letting, being also a man of a growne age, therefore I tooke the more quantity thereof. Then next I proceeded with the Cure of the beforenamed malignant Vlcers, and did first bathe or washe them for a good space with Hydromel (that is, Well-water and Hony boyled together) by reason of the botte distemperature, and did subdue the whole Scrophula, following Vigoes direction: after Incision I did put againe of the Caustick into the middle of the Carnosity, which deceiued me not, and so after caused him to anoyde much noysome matter and

Local remedyes.

filthynesse:

stithines: Then after I did mundifye them with Vnguentum Apostolorum Mesuei, and of Vnguentum Ægiptiacum An. Dun. 2, Oleum Ouorum, Mel Rosarum An. Dun. 2, Lapis Calaminaris preparat made into most subtill powder. Misce et fiat Vnguentum.

I found this aforesaid Vnguent very commodious and profitable in this Cure, and did continue with it till I perceiued pure and quicke flesh: then I did also constitute and ordaine these two remedyes which in their operation for the cure of the said Struma, is approued profitable.

Recipe. Saccari Plumbj. ℥.ß.
Ol. Ouorum lutorum. ℥ij.
Misce.

This place will not admit me heere orderly, to set downe at large, those great cures which I haue seene healed by other Chirurgians, of whome I obtained the knowledge of the foresaid remedyes: And I haue also with the same, cured and healed many of the like cures, but especially in the curing of fraudulēt Vlcers in Ano, the said remedy being Artificially made and prepared according to the Chymistes Arte, the subiect is onely Plumbj rub. et Acetj fort. Also I haue thought it good to set downe the manner of making the foresaid Ol. Ouor. that is: take 20. or 30. Egges, more or lesse, & let them be sodden very hard: which done, lay aside the whites, and reserue onely the yolks, so let them be well laboured and beaten in a cleane morter: then put them into a Frying pan, & cause thē be well fryed, continually stirring them, till it come to an Oylye substance, and after presse it foorth according to Arte.

Recipe.

Recipe. White Varnish. ℥ ij.
Lytarge of golde. ℥ j.

Put the Varnish in a litle broad earthen Pan, being made flat and well nealed, the bignes of a great Sawcer, and strewe in the Litarge by little and little, and stir it together euery two houres, and it will in the end come to a certaine hardnesse, in such sort that you may beate it to powder, and strew of this powder vpon your Pledgets, for the cure of ỹ outward Abscession, which likewise troubled him greatly, being so hard, nody and knotty, so that I feared they would haue degenerate into a Scirrhus, but I did mollify and dissolue them with these remedyes following.

A speciall molifying & dissoluing Cataplasma

Recipe. Turnips and Lilly rootes An. lib ß. boyled in stronge Ale or Malmesey, q. s. which being boyled very tender, then straine gently forth the lyquors, and beate the roote very well in a stone morter, and adde therunto Beane meale and Barly meale, and Ote-meale, of each a handfull: then take the liquors that the fore named rootes were boyled in, and adde thereunto Marsh Mallow rootes two handfuls, of Fenygreke and Linesede, each of them a handfull. Let these stand infused 12. houres, then boyle it to a thicknesse, and so straine it strongly. Then take of this Passilage lib ß. and adde to it also Oyle of Linesede and sweet Butter An. q. s. and of Saffron the waight of 4. d. Then boyle all together to a consistence. Et fiat Cataplasma.

G. Kebble.

Also, I often vsed Emplastrum de Ranis cum Mercurio et Emplastrum Dyachilon maius, Emplastrum de Muscilaginibus, as is before named: And thus I cured this Sea-faring man, and so continued (to my knowledge) 11. yeares: in the end hee dyed in the last voyage with Sir Frances Drake.

An

An Obſeruation of a Maide, whoſe friends ſuppoſed she had the Euill before I rehearſed, when I was but a young Profeſsor in this faculty and Arte of Chyrurgerie.



About thirty yéres paſt (as it were in the minority of this my practice) I did obſerue there was brought vnto me (by a Preacher, then being Vicar of Yalding, a towne in Kent) a Maiden about the age of 22. yeares, hauing a ſtronge and able body, and of a reaſonable good conſtitution, who was ſuppoſed to haue that Euill, called Struma. Yée ſhall vnderſtand, this Vicar was a man that did practiſe both Phiſicke and Chirurgery: this Mayden was a long time troubled with an Vlcer in one of her legges, and a great ſwelling in one ſide of her necke: which Maladyes, the foreſaid Vicar did take vpon him to cure and heale: how be it, in continuance of time he grew weary of his worke, and tolde a neighbour of his, called Maſter Eden (a Gentleman dwelling alſo in Yalding) that the Maide his Patient (as hee ſuppoſed) had the Kinges Euill (which Gentlemans Daughter not long before I had cured of the ſame:) The ſayd Gentleman perſwaded the Vicar not to ſpend time too long, but to cauſe her to be ſent vp to London to mee, whoſe counſaile preſently be followed, & the Vicar and the Maide and her father conſulted together, and came to méete to London, and ſhewed me her griefe, and the continuance of the ſame. And after diligent view taken by me, I found it was not the Euill (as he ſuppoſed) but

An obſeruation of a Maide dwelling at Yalding in Kent

By the aduice of one M. Archē boule and Beeden Chirurgians of London.

Euill.

a sort of crude and raw humours, flocking together in her neck, with a putrifyed corrupt Vlcer vpon her right leg, & so I told him he was deceiued in her grieke. Then they went their way and asked further counsell, which all were of my opinion. Then they came vnto me the next day, and I did vndertake the cure with the counsaile of one Doctor Speting a graue and learned Phisition, who prescribed her an order of dyet, with conuenient purging. It is to be noted, hee gaue vnto her in three seuerall boxes, three sundry purgations to be taken at three seuerall times, set downe in writing very plainely, as might be deuised. In like maner I deliuered vnto them all such locall remedies as was fit for both her griefes: amongst the rest I noted in writing, that the first thing shee should vse vnto the Vlcer on her legge, was Vnguentum Ægiptiacum, which I made very strong, and of a high and thicke body, for that I would haue her spred it vpō pledgets somwhat thick, and after to proceede with other meete remedies.

But note what ill hap followed by the Maydes carelesnes, and too much negligence: In the morning after she came home to Yalding by 7. of the clocke, and tooke one of the 3. Purgations which the Doctor gaue vnto her to take, shee set it vpon a stoole by the fire, where shee meant first to dresse her legge: in conclusion (by great ouersight) she laide the Purgation to her legge, and did eate vp the whole boxe of Aegiptiacum, which was nere 2. ounc. and (as she said afterwards) it was very vnsauthsome and loathsome in tasting. All this while for two hours space she felt litle working of it, but did begin in the end greatly to burne, & did complaine in her stomacke, throate & mouth, and casted extreamely, & also shortly after purged downe very greatly, & thus continued for the space of one day, & one night before she sought for helpe. In the end, the Vlcer was

not

not to be found, but ſtayed at London, then they ſent vnto Maideſtone to an Italian Phiſitian called Santa-Cilia, and he being giuen to vnderſtand by them, that by meanes of a purgation, ſhee was in a great burning heate in her body, & purged & vomitted too abundantly, and ſo wanted ſléepe greatly, for the which hee gaue them a preſcript vnto the Apothecary: but firſt that they themſelues ſhould apply her with butter-milke, and new milke, and ſome good fat Mutton brothes: and to helpe to ſtay her purging, he counſailed them to giue her to drinke oftentimes, Red-wine and Conſerue of Sloes together, and to procure her to ſléepe with this potion following. Santa-Cilia.

℞. Diaſcordij. ʒi. ß. A potion to procure ſleep
Diacodij. ʒ j.
Aquæ Cardui Benedicti. fiat potio.

But this did ſmall pleaſure. The next night hee ſent her this enſuing.

℞. Diaſcordij. ʒ. iiii. Another.
Philonij Romanj. ʒ. i.
Aquæ Cardui Benedicti. ℥. iii.
Sir. de Succo Lymonum. ʒ. i.
Miſce.

With this ſhe had ſome comfort, but not to that purpoſe they looked for: ſo after the third night, in the next morning they ſent with all ſpéede to my houſe in London with a letter, of the great daunger ſhe was in, & the Phiſitians billes with all what ſhe had done: and preſently I ſent it to D. Spering, who was greatly grieued to heare of it, & ſaid he was ſure there was ſome extraordinary matter in it, for the purgations he ſent would neuer bring her into ſuch danger. The after he had well conſidered of the matter, & preſent daunger that might

enſue, hee prescribed foorthwith that his Apothecary should make first, for to coole and quench her great and extreame thirst, and to helpe her to her tasting againe, this Iulip which was thus made.

Rec. Barly Water lib. iiii. Conserue of red Roses and of Barberyes, of each 2. Vnc: Whereunto was added 20. droppes of Oyle of Vitriol. Misce.

And then she did drinke for a space, which wrought to good effect in cooling of her, & so brought her to a good taste againe. For the staying of the Fluxe of her Belly and Vomiting, she toke of this Electuary at diuers times a day, the quantity of 3. Vnc. at a time. The making hereof is as followeth.

An Electuary to stay great Fluxes in the Belly.

Recipe. Bol. Armoniaci Orient. ℥j.
Cynamomi. ℥ j.
Cloues and Nutmegs roasted. An. ℥. ß.
Macis. ℥ j.
Sanguinis Hominis, dryed in the Sun, and made into fine powder. ℥ ij.
Corticis Balastei. ℥ j.

Of white Paper shred into a number of small peeces: of Sorrell seedes, and of Plantine seedes, dryed and made into fine powder, of each. ℥ j.

Boyle these in 12. Vnc. of Syrupe of Vineger, till it come vnto the thicknes of an Electuary, &c.

Hee gaue also vnto her the first night, a Pill of Ladanum, onely to procure sleepe and quiet rest, and caused her to be couered with many cloathes, and so procured sweate: Thus within an houre and a quarter shee fell a sleepe, and rested quietly vntill nine of the clocke the next morning, and neuer casted nor went to the stoole: and (being awaked) confessed shee was greatly refreshed, and felt no paines at all till towards night, and then shee casted a litle, and went now and then to the stoole:

for

for which cause she tooke her fore said Electuary. She earnestly required to haue an other Pill, but the Doctor gaue his direction to the contrary, and would first see how Nature did dispose her selfe: so the night following she rested but litle, how be it a great deale better then before. Then the third night hee gaue her the second Pill, and after that she neuer vomitted or purged disorderly againe: the excellency of these remedyes is aboue beliefe and vncredible, that I haue done and seen done by these last worthy remedyes, both by Sea and by land The seauenth day after she had receiued her infortunate Purgation of Ægiptiacū, then speeches was made by me to see the Vlcer of her legge, but they regarded it not; in the ende she opened it, and found it almost cleane cured, then shee commended mee, and so did her friends for this my excellent remedy: but shee said would neuer take the like Purgation againe, for a thousand pound: thus she was cured by Fortune and not by Arte. Then I required of her, where the Boxes were, that the Purgations and the Vnguentum Aegiptiacum were in: she said she threwe them both into the fire: For (said shee) the Purgation had a filthy taste, and was so clammy, and so sticked to her mouth and teeth, that I had neuer so much a doe (said she) to get it downe my throate. Then I perceiued shee had taken the wrong thing, & it was the more apparant by reason of the blacknes of her teeth, & the staines of her cloathes wher with she had often wiped her mouth: and also by staining of the Basons and the dishes, wherin she had so often times vomitted. After this I stayed with her ten daies, til her legge and mouth was perfectly cured, and then wee were royally payde, and thus went to London to the Doctor, and tolde him what had hapned, that she had eaten the boxe of Aegipciacum, and layde the Purgation to her legge, whereat he was greatly grieued:

ned: and much controuerſie in ſpæches was after betweene the Doctor and the Maides father, but in the ende they were made friends.

Now I will ſet downe the compoſition of the ſaid Pill of Ladanum, which I obtained of a very deere friend, being a pretious Jewell, as it is vſed: otherwiſe, (as I haue ſaid in other of my writings) the beſt Medicine that is, is no Medicine vnleſſe it be in the hands of a skilfull man.

The true maner and making of Ladanum.

TAke of Opium, firſt ſliced thinne and then dryed in an Earthen platter, one Dunce a halfe. of the gum of the roote of Henbane 3. Dun. Make the Gum thus. Gather the rootes of white Henbane in March (the Moone being full) and drie them in the ſhadow: after ſlice them and boyle them in good white Wine: (the rootes being boyled vntil they be very ſoft) poure off the wine, being full of the tincture therof, and preſſe ſtrongly the rootes, the licour (being by filtration cleanſed from all dregs) in an earthen broad pan vpon warme aſhes: Vapour away the moyſture vntill the tincture of the Henbane rootes come to the conſiſtence of Hony, which is very ſweet and pleaſant. After this, take all theſe (being beaten to powder) of the ſeedes of white Poppy one Dunce, of Mummia one ſcruple, of Cloues and Cinamon, of each 2. Dunces, of Louage roots, Calamus, Aromaticus, Galingale and Ginger, of each one Dunce, of Caſtorium, blacke Pepper, Cubebs and Saffron, of each halfe an Dunce, of Ladanum and Beniamin, of each 2.3. Put all theſe together in a glaſſe hauing a narrow mouth, which will holde a pottle, and poure in ſo much good and ſtrong Aqua Vitæ as will be aboue them foure

inches,

inches, then with a Corke and a peece of Leather stop it, and let it stand vntill the Aqua Vitæ be of a darke red colour, shaking it three times a day in ỹ glasse: the Aqua Vitæ being full of tincture, let it bee poured off & strayned, and so much againe be poured on, do this til the Aqua Vitæ can draw no colour. Then take all the tinctured Aqua Vitæ, and in Balnea Mariæ in a great glasse body, distill it vntill the tinctures doe come to the consistence of a Syrope: Afterwardes poure them in a broad earthen glased pan, and on warme Ashes by evaporation bring them to the consistence and body of a Pill, which Malax with 2. drams of the oyle of Cloues, let the masse be kept in a cleane glasse.

The Dose is from three graines to fiue, to procure sleepe, to aswage the paines of those that are troubled with the Collicke, with the Pluriſie, with the Stone, and with the Goute: to stay the Cough, the Fluxe of the Belly, spitting of bloud, and Defluxions of humours, &c. It is said, it were as good for a Chirurgian that followeth the warres, eyther by Sea or Land, to bee without his right hand, as to bee without these remedyes last rehearsed. My selfe haue knowne cured of Dysenteria, or the bloudy Flix, and other Fluxes of the belly in a Shippe (being vpon the coaste of Indyes) forty Marriners and Soldiers at one time, and not one of them all perished, by the discreet administration of the said remedyes by seruantes of mine. Within the Citty of London also there be aliue at this present day, which were cured of the Fluxe of the belly, by the forenamed remedyes, when they were supposed of many to be past all recouery, by reason also of the long continuance and their extreame weakenes withall. And here I wish the like good successe vnto others (which I my selfe haue had hereby) that is the onely cause I haue here made so large mention thereof.

Diuers cured of Dysenteria, or the bloudy Flixe and other Fluxes of the belly.

A most

A moſt miraculous Cure, healed onely by the Queenes moſt excellent Maieſty, when neither Phiſicke nor Chirurgery could take place or preuaile.



Amongſt an infinite nũber (which I haue knowne dayly cured by her Highnes, of the foreſaid euill) this cure following is worthy of great admiratiõ: there came into my handes not many yeares paſt, a certayne Stranger, borne (as he ſaid) in the Land of Gulicke neere vnto Cleaueland. This Stranger had bẽn in Cure a long time before he came vnto me, with diuers ſkilfull Chirurgians, both Engliſh and Strangers, being then greatly moleſted and ſore troubled with diuers pernitious Cancerous Fiſtulous Vlcers in certaine places of his body: likewiſe he had many knotty ſwellings or abſceſſions, gathered together vpon heapes in the fore part of his necke, neere vnto the Winde-pipe, and ſome in the binder part of the necke: and alſo amongſt the principall and notable veſſels, viz. the great Sinewes, Vaines and Arteryes, and therefore could not without great perill and danger be ſafely taken away, eyther by Launce or Cauſticke remedies, by reaſon of their neere knitting together, & were alſo very vnfit, to be brought to ſuppuration. The cauſe was, they were for the moſt part ingendred of dull and ſlowe or tough

ſlymie

Almie matter, for the which I craued now and then the aduyce and counsaile of diuerse learned and expert Phi-sitians and Chirurgians, onely to preuent and auoide those pernitious daungers that oftentimes doo follow: Howbeit, (in conclusion) notwithstanding all our turmoiling, much care, industry and diligence, with the application of most excellent medicines (very remedi-able and appropriat for that cure) yet was his griefe rather the worse then better. For looke what way soeuer we toke with approued medicines, some milde, some vehement, and some stronger (which by naturall reason and common sense, were very good and com-mendable) yea, and which brought oftentimes all his Vlcers to bee very néere whole: Yet vpon a sodaine (without any iust cause to vs knowne) his fores did pu-trifye and breake foorth againe, with much loathsome filthinesse, so that I feared his Vlcers would gangre-nize, by reason of the concurssion and vigour of the vn-expected accidents, so that his disease wearied vs all. In the end, after hee had bén twelue or thirtéene monethes in my cure, perceiuing we all miss of our expected hope and purpose for the curing of this Infirmity: And likewise himself being ouertyred with extreame paines and griefe, so that oftentimes hee bewailed his owne great misery and wretchednes: for which cause hee went his wales, and came no more vnto mee for any cure: but by the counsaile of some of his owne countri-men and friends, made meanes (vnknowne to me) vn-to other of my fellowes the Quéenes Waterkies Chi-rurgians, which are in place of preferment before mée. Who pitying his miserable estate, vpon a time (a-mongst many others) he was then presented vnto our most Sacred and renowmed Prince the Quéenes most excellent Waterky, for the cure of the said Euill: which through the gift and power of Almightie God, by her

Grates onely meanes laying of her blessed and happie handes vpon him, shee cured him safely within the space of fiue monthes. Heereby it appeareth it is a more diuine then humane worke, so afterwards vpon a time I did meete with him by chaunce in London, but I did not wel know him, his Colour & complexion was so greatly altered & amended: And being in very comely maner attired, otherwise then before I had seene him, and he tolde me who he was: Then I asked him how he did wt his griefe: he answered me, I thanke God and the Queene of England, I am by her Maiesty perfectly cured and healed: and after her Grace had touched me, I neuer applyed any Medicine at all, but kept it cleane, with sweet and fresh cleane cloathes, and now and then washed the sore with white Wine: and thus all my griefes did consume and waste cleane away. And that I should credit him the more, he shewed mée the Angell of golde which her Maiesty did put about his neck, truely a cure (as I haue said) requireth diuine honour and reuerence: And héere I doe confidently affirme and stedfastly beléeue, that (for the certaine cure of this most miserable Malady) when all Artes and Sciences doe faile, her Highnesse is the onely Daystarre, péereless and without comparison: for whose long life, much happines, peace and tranquillity, let vs all (according to our bounden dutyes) continually pray vnto the Almighty God, that he will bless, kéepe and defend her Sacred person, from the malice of all her knowne and vnknowne enemies, so that shee may for euer raigne ouer vs, (if it please the Lord God) euen vnto the ende of the world, still to cure and heale many thousands moe, then euer she hath yet done, Amen.

An History and obſeruation of a Gentleman which ſent for me, to cure him of the foreſaid Euill, but it prooued otherwiſe.



Vpon a time I was ſent for to a Gentleman, lying in a Marchantes houſe at Broken-wharfe in London: after I was brought into his preſence, he did forthwith giue me to vnderſtand, ỹ he was greatly poluted & moleſted with much impurity of corrupt & rotten matter, with great exulceration in his throate, being of a filthy and carrionish ſauour: alſo the Almond of his throate was greeuous and painful vnto him, & meruailouſly ſwolne: for the which cauſe (he ſaid) he entertained (a little before) one D. Simonds, a very learned and Iudiciall Phiſitian, who (as he reported) did adminiſter a dyet to him for certaine daies, but it apppeared he was ſmally releeued therby. And further he laide open vnto mee, that of late there was commended vnto him a New-come Stranger, who (vpon report) was ſuppoſed to be ỹ onely Phœnix of the world, for his rare and exquiſite knowledge in Phiſicke and Chirurgery: I anſwered the Gentleman, that thoſe ſpæches were ſo abſurd as nothing could be more, for (ſaid I) it is impoſſible for one mã to haue all knowledge in himſelf, but it is truely ſaid: One man may know, that which another knoweth not. Well quoth he, I perceiue I haue takẽ a wrong pig by ỹ eare, and ſo haue brought my hogs to a faire market, & therefore I know not what to ſay: & I doubt me I ſhal find a wofull experience, of that he hath practiſed on me: And therfore ſaid, he I pray you let me haue your good help

It is truely ſaid, giue a man a name to be an early riſer though hee lye in bed till noone, it is no great matter.

in curing of me, for preuēting further danger. Indēd he is more to be estēemed that preuenteth a danger before it doth come, then hee that doth cure it after it is come; Miel said he, the first time he had giuen me a litle Phisicke, hee did very boldly corrosiue mee in two seuerall places of my throate, and yet neuertheleſſe I receiued no profit thereby, but hee hath tormented me greatly: So in the end he prayed me to vnbinde his grief, where the corrosiue was applyed, which was directly vpon the outward part of the Amigdales or Kernels of the roote of the tongue, but as good hap was, he being a fatman, the Cauſtick wrought not too dēep: alſo he shewed mee diuers nodoſities, knobs and knottes vpon his shin bones. Then I tolde the Gentleman it was not the Kings Euil: when he heard me speake these words, he was in a wonderfull rage, and did ſweare like a mad man. By the way yée ſhall vnderſtand, that this gentlemans vices excēded his vertues, hee was a man knowne to be as vnconſtant & vncertaine as the weather-cock: won with a feather & loſt with a ſtraw, to day a friend, to morrow none: at one time he would magnifye his Phiſitian and Chirurgian (as it were) aboue the heauens, and for the wagging of a rush, hee would diſcredit them & diſpraiſe them againe, downe to the pit of hell. But to returne vnto my matter, from whence I haue a litle digreſſed, forſooth in all poſte haſt this good Gentleman would nēedes haue me ride into the Country to his houſe (being fifty miles from London) to cure him there: But I tolde him, it was not poſſible, for that I was dayly to attend vpon the Lord Thomas Earle of Suſſex, then being Lord Chamberlaine vnto her Maieſty. In the meane ſpace there came in his Phiſitian and Chirurgian whome he reported beſore to be matchleſſe, and without comparison in Phiſicke

ſicke and Chirurgery: but the caſe is altered, for now he did againe, moſt bitterly reuile him, for miſtaking of his griefe: I muſt néeds ſay, his Phiſitian was a man of a curteous inclination, and partly after ſpéeches had, he did confeſſe his error and ouer-ſight: yet he ſaid hee had béen a profeſſor of this facultie forty yéeres, and indéed he had the teſtimonies of many great townes and Cityes beyond the Seas, of diuers whome hee had cured of the Kings Euill: To iudge and iudge aright, (as I tolde the Gentleman) hee did nothing of ſet purpoſe to abuſe him, for truely he was learned, though a bad Phiſitian and a worſe Chirurgian. How be it, the worſt I liked in him, was for that he boaſted, and ſaid he was a Chirurgian naturalized, and ſo borne a Chirurgian: truely I tolde him it was a reaſon as naked as my naile: For be it graunted that his Father might bee a good Chirurgian (as him ſelfe reported to vs) what is that to the purpoſe, if his Sonne be found a counterfeit? It is a true ſaying, the beſt Apple will growe to be a Crab, vnleſſe ſome good fruite be grafted on the ſtocke: But indéede I doe know there bee ſome whoſe Fathers were good Chirurgians, and ſo be their Sonnes likwiſe, but how commeth it to paſſe they bee ſo? Truely the reaſon is, they were like vnto their Fathers, men carefull and painfull in ſtudy, and of long experience. But otherwiſe, for any one to ſuppoſe or dreame, ỳ the Arte commeth to a man by ſucceſſion, becauſe happily his Father was a good Chirurgian, it is a Paradoxicall opinion, very fooliſh, abſurde and fantaſticall: Other the like ſpéeches hee had to this ende and purpoſe, and thus we ended, and ſo I tooke my leaue, and left them altogether. After I was gone, they fell out with great and vnſéemely wordes: whereupon the Gentleman cauſed his men to ſet his Phiſitian downe in a Chaire, and then with a payre of Taylors ſhéeres,

Where ignorance is clad in learned weede, Small helpe is there to be had in time of neede.

one of his men played Barba tonsoris, and so did Cutte off his faire beard, and shaue off the haire of his head very vnseemely, being a man of his yeares, and so put him out of doores, without any consideration for his paines and Medicines hee had bestowed vpon him: but what became of him afterward I haue not heard. Then he sent to D. Simonds againe, & tolde him how his new-come Phisitiã & Chirur: had abused him & desired him of all friendship to help him presently to some cunning Chirurgian, to cure him forthwith if it were possible, & that with speed: After some talke, the Doctor remembred himselfe, and tolde him he would send him a neighbour of his, one M. Story, a Chyrurgian of S. Bartholmewes Hospitall, & a man (said he) wel experienced in his Arte. After he was come home to his house, he did conuerse with his neyghbour M. Story, & tolde him what maner of hasty man the Gent. was: therfore he willed him, saying, before you meddle with him make your bargaine wisely now he is in paine, for hee is but a bad pay-master, and therefore follow this rule. Accipe dum dolet, cum sanus soluere nolet.

As cunning as Master Storye thought to haue been, hee could not get one penny out of his purse, not in fiue daies after hee vndertooke to cure him, vntill Master Story was going away, and said, sir I cannot goe to the market with words, but the Gentleman would not heare on that side. Then the Doctor went with Master Story, and tolde the Gentleman: Sir if you ride your horse all day, and giue him no meate at night, and so againe all the next day, you may bee sure you are like to goe a foote the third day. Indeede I remember a pretty saying of one, whose words in effect were these: When a Phisitian or a Chyrurgian commeth to a man that lyeth sicke, and is in daunger of death, yet by his iudgement and skill, promiseth with

Gods

Gods helpe, to cure him of his griefes and Maladyes: then the ſicke Patient greatly reioyceth, & preſently compareth him to a God: But after, being ſomewhat recouered and perceiueth good amendment, then he doth ſay, hee is but an Angell, & not a God: Againe, after hee doth walke abroad and falleth to his meate, truely he is then accompted no better then a man: in the end when he happily commeth for his money for the curing of his grieuous ſicknes, he now reporteth him to be a deuill, & ſo ſhut the doore; Non eſt inuentus; come when I ſend for you. To conclude, & now I come againe to ſpeake of the Story, after hee had bin comming and going, twice a day for eyght daies ſpace, hee gaue him certaine money, with a world of faire promiſes, ſo farforth as he would perfect his Cure at his houſe in the countrie: But according to the old ſaying in Latin, Mel in ore verba lactis fel in corda fraus in factis, as by the ſequell ſhall appeare.

At much intreatie hee conſented, and went downe to his houſe in the Country: when hee came vnto the Gentlemans houſe with him, hee tolde Maſter Storie ſaying: I haue a Store-houſe of diſeaſes and impediments in my body, and ſo I haue not ledde a Saintes life: as hee confeſſed very ſtrange and far from all good, to this ende (he ſayd hee ſpake it) whereby hee might bee the better inſtructed to make his cure the more certayne: Then hee tolde the Gentleman hee would be loath to begin a thing when the ende is doubtfull and daungerous, and vnto him before altogether vnknowne: And therefore deſired him to ſend for ſome skilfull Phiſitian or Chirurgian, for further counſaile to his good. Then he did ſweare & ſtare, that he did not bring him downe to expoſtulate and make Lectures vnto him, but he ſaid he did vnderſtand by M. D. Simondes, that he was able to performe greater cures then his was, without the counſel of any

other,

other, and solde Master Story he should not depart alius out of his house, if hee did not perfectly cure him. I trust (sayd Master Story) you will not (what soeuer you say) commit so foule a fault in your owne house, whereby may follow vnto you such dishonour: Howbeit, Master Story was greatly troubled in minde, and seeing no remedy, he endeuoured himselfe with great care and industry, to attempt the said Cure, according to the Gentlemans owne request, which was with the Vnction: but first he prepared and afterwards purged his body, and opened a vaine, and after very discreetly hee did administer the Vnction at seuerall times, vntill hee did see and perceiue it had wrought sufficiently, and to Master Stories owne good liking, and so meant to haue ceased. But this monster in humanity (contrary to all Arte and reason) compelled Master Storie to administer the Vnction once againe, saying his body was strong enough to endure it. Howbeit, within three dayes after, he did begin to sing a new song, for strange and vnexpected accidents immediatly did follow: A great and an inordinate Fluxe of vicious and corrupt humours passed out of his mouth, with much acrimony, burning heate and sharpnes, by reason of the putrifaction of his gummes, with an horrible stinching sauour and a Feuer accompanying the same: Then he and all his people about him, were in great doubt of his recouery, saying to Master Story, my griefe (I feare me) will prooue insanable and deadly. Master Story said he hoped not so, for you may thanke your selfe of this extremitie: Then secretly (doubting he should dye) he sent an olde trustie seruant of his to London in all poste haste for me, with a Letter subscribed by a wrong name, and by his man 20. Angels. After I had perused his letter, and vnderstood in what a bad case he was, I prepared all things necessary, and so with all expedition rode

poast

poast away with his guide. But when I came into his house where he lay, I did not knowe him, his disease had so altered the naturall shape of his face: at last he revealed him selfe vnto me, and said, Master Clowes, I haue sent for you, hoping you will saue my life, I haue béene abused by counterfeit bungling botchers, for one told me I had the R. Evill, and an other, I haue the Fr. P. but what soeuer it is, I pray you bend your endeuour and diligence, that with al conuenient spéed I may be brought to my former health, which I know (sayd he) resteth in the skill of a good Chirurgian. After I vnderstood what hee was, I repented mee of my comming, & wisht my selfe at London againe, & his 20. Angels in his belly. To procéde, I tolde him hee was not without danger, & therfore I could not make any warrant of his cure, but the best I could do he should be sure of: then this cankred chuffe looked on me like one that had lately come out of the deuils slaughter-house, & said: if he eyed vnder my cure, there were in his house, that should take accompt of me before I went. Then I tolde him, if he or any of his durst touch or abuse one haire of my head, it would bee déerely answered. But before I procéd any further, you shal vnderstand, I was informed by one of the Gentlemens men, that M. Story was kept in obscurity (& as it were in a close prison.) So vpō a sodaine, about 10. a clock at night, this Gentle. sent a swash buckler of his own training vp, who was vnto him (as it were) the very light of his eyes, & one that serued him in a nūber of bad matters: He came to M. Story & caused him to rise out of his bed, and bad him prepare to ride towardes London, for hee said he had ordained horses for him selfe, & you M. Story, &c. I will soone bee ready to attend vpon you, said hee, but first (he said) hee would faine haue taken his leaue of the Gent: but this Roysser tolde him it was in vaine, his Master had no

Some say, It is not good to speake the truth at all times.

pleasure in the sight of his person: So they two rode forth towards London they did ride, but till they came into a very great Wood farre from any house or towne, and in the midst of the wood her forced Walter Storie to alight, with many scoffes and scornes, and being very darke, left him to shift for himselfe, where hee wandred up and downe all the night, with great feare, sorrow and care, till it was day, then in the end he came into London by the way, and so being ouer-wearyed, rested himselfe for a space, and in the end went to his house in London. After, when this grillie ghost (his man) came home, in the morning hee informed his good Master, how he had dealt with Walter Story, whereat (though he being sore and sicklie) yet hee smiled, and greatly reioyced at this bad action: which I did heare, & full well vnderstood though I said litle, whatsoeuer I thought, but marke hereafter the end of the Walter and the man: and now I come againe to my owne proceedings, that is. The morning after Wa. Story was gone, I administred vnto this Gentleman a Glister, made of new Milke, Suger and Oyle of Almonds, which could in no wise haue been lawfully prohibited, by reason of the great restriction and torments of his belly, for hee had not a stoole in fiue dayes before. Now I suppose some vpon a spleane, will obiect against me, and say, that I goe (here and in other places of this booke) beyond my latchet, in the publishing & administring of physical remedies, vnto my Patients: But I must craue pardon to answere with fauour this obiectiō, for be it without offence spokē: I say, where the learned Physitian is not to be had, be it either by sea or land, far or neer, I will vse all honest & lawfull meanes, both in Physicke & Chirurgery, to the vttermost of my knowledge and skill, before I will any way permit and suffer my Patient to perish for want of all helpe. Notwithstanding, what

soeuer

soeuer is said and spoken to the contrarie by any malitious aduersary, I assure my selfe, the graue, wise and learned will not take offence at these my sayings, but passe it ouer with modesty & silence. Secondly, though he were weake, by reason of his extreame sweates, paines, and burning heate of his mouth, throate and whole body, for which cause I did let him bloud on the Cæphalica vaine, on the right arme, that was, 4. Ounc. of bloud in the morning, and 3. Ounces of bloud more at foure of the clocke in the after noone the same day. And thus by intermission of time, I tok away 7. Oun. of very corrupt and impure bloud: this done, I vsed frications, and I set strong cupping glasses vpon his shoulders and hippes, and at sundry times I did administer vnto him certaine comfortable cordials: And then with excellent Gargarismes and Lations, I brought away many foule and filthye Askers from his mouth and throate: thus within the space of fiue daies, hee did confesse some little ease and amendment, by these inward and outward medicaments. And at the full end of 18 daies after following, I made him perfectly whole, in the meane time hee did cogitate (as it were) and bethought with himselfe, how cunningly he had dealt with his two former Chyrurgians, and did greatly reioyce in this sending them away vnsatisfied. Then I tolde him, it was to Master Scotyes great detriment, & hurt vnto his body, and hinderance to his liuing being a poore man: but hee would not heare on that side. Notwithstanding, it is a true saying: Is is an ill winde that bloweth no man good; I meane, happy is hee that commeth in the declination and ending of a Cure: and so I let him alone with his humours, sith my reasons was not of force to perswade him: howbeit, in conclusion he vsed me very kindly, & willed me to goe abroad with him, to see his Riuers, wherein were

many goodly Growtes and other fine fishes, and after shewed me his mighty high woods, and a number of Peronshew-nestes: But truely, I tooke as much pleasure at the sight thereof, as Jacke an Apes doth when he hath a whip at his tayle. After all these sightes, he returned to his house, and by the way he said, Walter Clowes, I will holde you no longer with me, but I will send you with my men to London, for I must confesse I haue stayed you longer time then I meant to haue done: and in conclusion, he gaue me 20. pound, and promised mee to rest my assured good friend during his life. But to conclude, I note his vnfortunate end, whereby it presaged he was borne vnder some vnluckie Planet or Crosse day. For within fewe yéares after, he took occasion to ride abroad, as at many other times he vsed to doe, but in returning home to his owne house, it was said, he entring into a Lane, and attempting to open a great gate, sodainly his horse started aside, and fled away, whereby the Gentleman fell from his horse vnto the ground, and there sodainly brake his owne necke: So his horse ran home, and he being left behinde, the seruants went and sought for him, and found him starke dead, and his necke broke: Thus far of the end of the Walter, now to the end of his man, which he appointed to be Walter Storyes guide, the onely Phœnix, whom he déerely loued, but not for his good conditions. Within a yéere after his Ma. came to his vntimely death, (whose end was onely to God foreknown & prefixed) this swaggering fellow did sodainly grow into great misery, & so vpon a time hee came to London, and there I saw him: presently hee craued of mee some relefe, for hee said, for want of seruice hee was brought into great pouerty: Indéede I must confesse I had small deuotion vnto him, but yet I gaue him some what to be rid of his company: thus he went his waies, saying he did hope

He liued wickedly & dyed miserably.

it should be better if worse then now. Indeed it was reported that not long after, he did consort with a crew of his old cõpanions, & they together immediatly robbed certain Cloathiers of the west country, & being attaked, were at ỹ Assises hanged on ỹ gallows at Ailesbury or there abouts, for the said fact. Thus (friendly Readers) you haue heard (as it were) the tragical history of the foresaid Gentleman and his man. The cause which hath moued mee to publish the same is, to forewarne al young practisers of this faculty of Chirurgery, being indéed truely called filius Artis, to beware and take héede how they goe, and where and with whome they goe, especially into strange and vnknowne places, and vnto mẽ of such extraordinary & strange qualities, which make but a iest & passtime at the abusing of any man, be he of neuer so much worth, honestly & skill in his profession.

A fit Pulpit for such a Prophet.

An obseruation for the Cure of Struma, performed by me vpon a woman dwelling in the County of Essex. 1602.

AMongst others that I haue cured this present yéere Anno 1602. there repayred vnto me, a woman being about the age of thirtye yéeres, dwelling in the County of Essex, three miles from my now dwelling house at Plasto, in the parish of Westham, within the said County: which woman was a long time molested and troubled with certaine Carnositye and hard Strumous swellinges vnder her Chinne, some moueable and some vnmoueable: the which woman I did take in cure, for the said infirmity, and after speeches had, I perswaded her

that thee would by meanes to take her Strumous swellings away by Incision, but it fell out thee shewed her selfe faint-hearted, and so vnwilling to suffer that action by Incision. Notwithstanding, she hauing an ardent desire and affection to bee cured by mee, was very willing to indure and abide the force and painfull working of the Cauſticke, which was performed as followeth.

The incredible operation of this ſimple Cauſticke now following is aboue beliefe, being indéed made but onely of the powder of new quick burnt Lime-ſtones, as they come out of the Kyll, and of Sope well mixed together, An. q. s. Héere some-peraduenture will ſay, it is a great vanity in mée, to commend a remedie which is well knowne already, (it will doe that it is preſcribed for) but I will leaue to anſwere ſuch obiections, and will proceede with matter of more importance, that is to wit: After I had well defended the partes about, then I applyed vpon theſe ſwellinges, the aforeſaid Cauſticke, which she reaſonable well endured, for the ſpace of three houres: and then I remooued it, and in place thereof I applyed other medicaments, onely to mollifye and looſe the Askers, which was made by the ſaid Cauſticke, and alſo I gaue with her (of the ſame remedy) home to her houſe, to dreſſe her ſelfe with all: where shee remained for the ſpace of fiue daies, in the end yée ſhall note, ſhe returned againe to me, being very faint, pale and ill coloured, thereat I much maruailed, to ſée ſo ſodaine an alteration: then I demaunded the reaſon of her, ſhee anſwered and ſaid it was by reaſon of the bad ſent and ill ſauours of the Askers, and of the filthy corrupt matter, which did run from the foreſaid Cauterized Strumous ſwellings, that greatly offended her ſtomacke, and by reaſon of the ſenſibilitie of the grieued partes, which were ſharpe, mordant and

byting,

by ſtring, and the bodie after the childe was remoued: and further, the confused feares and dyſtaſt ſhe had ſo with childe, whilſt ſhe abled her greatly, all which conſeſſe being conſidered, I very much feared an vntimely birth, but I ſolue her ſhe was much too blame, that ſhe did not acquaint me therewith, before I tooke her in cure. Howbeit, God did ſo open my knowledge and vnderſtanding, that all thinges fell happily out, better then we looked for. So after, I appointed her to bee dreſt twiſe a day with conuenient remedies, and then by the vſe of ſome metalline inſtruments, onely to apprehend and to pull out part of the foreſaid Strumous ſwellings. So, according as I haue ſaid before, thoſe which are Maſters and Profeſſors, choſen to performe the like operation, ought indéede to haue a Lyons heart, a Ladies hand, and a Hawkes eye, for that it is a worke of no ſmal importance. Then by the applycation of theſe two noble compoſitions, being irreprouueable and moſt iudicially penned, and of great truth and probability in this cure, that is Vnguentū Apoſtolorū meſuæ, & Vnguentum Ægiptiacum, with other worthy Agglutinatiues and dryng medicaments, often times before named, and thus ſhe was perfectly cured within the ſpace of 10. weeks. Friendly Reader, becauſe chiefly which hath moued mee to publiſh this obſeruation amongſt the reſt, is partly (as I haue before ſaid) to render ſome fruites of my labours, ſtudies and time ſpent, which as it may heere appeare, is no afternoone mans worke, as ſome rake-ſhames & belly Gods haue fully and ſlanderouſly ſo reported: but the troth is I haue carefully laboured heere, alſo to admoniſh euery young practiſer of Chirurgery, which is rightly called filius Artis, that hee in no wiſe attempt the like cure, vpon any woman with childe, without ſome ſage aduiſe: for great was the troubles and daungers

that

[illegible] happy subiectes, but happily were they preserued through the helpe of Almighty God, &c. And here I will forbeare any further to discourse therein, but I will set downe certaine Prescriptions worthy of obseruing, which I haue gathered out of Plinie, (a most worthy writer) for the cure of the fore named Euill, the which I will heere set downe word for word, as followeth.

The cure of the King or Queenes Euill, after Plinius Secundus description.

THe blood of a Weizell is good for the Wennes called the King or Quenes Euill, when they be vlcerate and doe runne: so is the Weysell it selfe sod in Wine, and applyed. Prouided alwaies, that they runne not by the occasion of any launcing or Incision, made by the Chirurgians hand: and it is commonly said, that to eate the flesh of a Weizell is as effectuall for the cure: so are the Ashes of a Weizell calcined vpon the fire made of Vinetwigs, if they be incorporated with Hogs grease. Item, take a greene Lyzard and binde it to the sore, but (after thirtie daies) you must doe so with another, and this will heale them. Some make no more a doe, but in a little boxe of siluer, keepe the heart of a Weizell, and weare it about them. If a Woman or a Maide bee troubled with the Kings or Quenes Euill, it were good to make a Plaister or Liniment of old shell Snailes, and

let

let them be stamped shelles and all (especially such as be sticking to the rootes of shrubbes or bushes. The Ashes of a Serpent Aspis calcyned are likewise very good for this disease, if they be incorporated with Buls Tallow, and so applyed. Some vse Snakes grease and Oyle together: also a Linament made of the ashes of Snakes burnt, tempered with Oyle and Waxe. Moreouer, it is thought that the middle part of a Snake (after the head and tayle bee both cut away) is very wholesome meate for those that haue the Kinges Euill: or to drinke the Ashes, being in the same maner prepared, burnt in a new Earthen pot neuer occupyed. Marry, if the said Snakes chaunce to be killed betwéene two Cart trackes where the whéele went, the Medicine will worke much more effectuall. Some giue counsell to apply vnto the affected place Crickets digged out of the earth, with the moulde and all that commeth vp: also to apply Pigeons dung, onely without any thing else, or at the most tempered with Barly meale, or Ote-meale in Vineger: likewise, to make a Linament of Mouldwarpes ashes, incorporate with Hony. Some there be that take the Liuer of a Moule crushed and bruised betwéene their hands, working it to a Linament, and lay the same to the sore, and there let it dry vpon the place, and wash it not in three dayes. And they affirme that the foote of a Moulde is a singuler good remedy for this disease: other catch some of them, and cut off their heads, stampe them with the moulde that they haue wrought and cast vp aboue ground, and reduce them into certayne trochesces, which kéepe in a boxe or patte of Vinne, and vse them by way of applycation, to all Tumours and Impostumes, which the Grékes call Apostemata, and especially those that rise in the Necke: but then they forbid the Patient to eate Porke, or any Swine,

...ring the Cure. Moreouer, there is a kinde of earth-
Wormes, called Tauri or bulles, which name they took of
the little Hornets that they carry, for otherwise in co-
lour they resemble Tickes, some terme them Pedicu-
los terrarum or earth Lice: these worke also vnder the
ground like Mantes, and cast vp mould which ser-
ueth in a Liniment for the Kings Euill, and such like
swellings: also for the Goute in the feete, but it must
not be washed off in three dayes space. Howbeit, this
is to be noted, that the medicine must be renewed euery
yeere, for the same mould will continue no longer in
vertue then one yeere: In some, there be attributed vn-
to Beetles, all those medicinall properties which I
haue assigned vnto Crickets called Grilli. Moreouer,
some there be, who vse (in maner and cases aforesaid)
the mould which Antes doe cast vp. Others (for the
Kinges Euill) take vp as many Maddes or Earth-
wormes in number, as there be Wennes gathered and
knotted together, and binde the same fast vnto them,
letting them dry vpon the place, and they are perswa-
ded that the same Wennes will dry and consume away
together with them. There be againe, who doe get a
Viper, about the rising of the Dog-starre, cutting off
the head and tayle, (as I said before of the Snakes) and
the middle part betweene they burne: the Ashes that
come thereof, they giue afterwards to drinke for three
weekes together, euery day as much as may be compre-
hended and taken vp at three fingers endes, and thus
they cure the Kings Euill. Moreouer, there bee some
which hang a Viper by a Linnen threed, fast tyed
somewhat vnder the head, so long till shee be strangled
and dead, and with that threed binde the Wennes or
Kings Euill aforesaid, promising vnto the Patient as-
sured remedye thereby: They vse also the Solwes
called Multipedæ, & incorporate the same with a fourth

part

part [illegible] portion of them, of the Kingdome [illegible]
be of that opinion, that this Ointment or Balme [illegible]
sufficient to cure any Impostumes whatsoever. Aetius also sayth, if a man should eate a Viper, it is a most notable thing: whose authority others also have followed in administring vnto Strumous persons Trochiscos Viperinos, or the Pilles of Vipers, with good & happy successe. Also it was said, it was the experience in times past of countrymen, that if any had eaten a Snake, hee should bee deliuered from Struma. Thus much touching Pliny his manner and order which hee hath published, for the Curing the Kings or Quéenes Euill.

The conclusion.

AND thus (friendly Reader) it were a great argument of folly & shameles impudency in me, worthy to be laughed at, once to think that I could bear any way instruct the learned Phisitia or Chirurgian, in the Cure of the Kinges or Quéenes Euill, before named. I am not so full of childish toyes: but if I were, I doe full well know they might by their prouident wisedomes and learning easily circumuent mee, though I doe confesse, I am not altogether insufficient to performe this enterprize I haue heere set downe and taken in hand. The onely cause why I haue done it, is (as I haue before said) for the benefit of all young Students of Chirurgery, who haue a long time expected the comming forth and the publishing of this Booke: whose honest zeale and affection towards me, hath induced mee the rather to set forth the same. But before I would attempt it without good aduise, I did first intreate diuers

FINIS.